HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

No. 53,177—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 16, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 p.m.				
21st May	ORIENTAL	5761	HIMALAYA	6396
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5270	MARMORA	03560
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	5994	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5291		
2nd July	VICTORIA	6982	BRITANNIA	6335
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7913	MACEDONIA	10000
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6761		
30th "	VICTORIA	6982	AUSTRALIA	6601
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	ARCADIA	03001	MONGOLIA	9205
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	VICTORIA	6982	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transfer to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay Periodically usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Electric Fittings are fixed on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,025	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 439, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,500 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

A STEAMER on or about TUESDAY, 31st May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 17th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th May, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,590	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,003	.....	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New Yorkia connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their curney at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.
SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADGE & CO. 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. BOWMAN'S

SMOKE
BAHADUR
CIGARS.

THEY HAVE
NO
EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose), Calamatta (Greek) Olives in Tins. All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Muscatel Raisins and Italian Oranges.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "SCHWARZENFELS," Nos. 16-21 Sheds, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, will be ready for delivery on TUESDAY morning 17th May 1904.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 14th May, 1904.

INTIMATION is HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition has been PRESENTED to the SHERIFF of LANARKSHIRE, at Glasgow, by THOMAS BONNAR HARDIE, Engineer, 2 Ashdale Rd., Walton, Liverpool, Mrs. Christini Reid Hardie, widow, and Charlotte Elizabeth Hardie, both residing at 123 West Princes Street, Glasgow, Henry David Hardie, residing at 1 Spring Gardens, Kelvinside, Glasgow, Elward Peter Hardie, residing at 5 Ridge Road, Stroud Green, London, and Mrs. Agnes Jane Hardie or MacIntyre, wife of Dr. John MacIntyre, 179 Bath Street, Glasgow, with consent and concurrence of the said John MacIntyre as her Curator and Administrator in Law and for his own right and interest, under "The Presumption of Life Limitation (Scotland) Act 1891," praying the Court to find that William Hardie, sometime Clerk, residing at No. 32 Richmond Street, Glasgow, eldest son of the late Henry Hardie, Machine-Maker there, has disappeared to find that he has not been known to be alive after 21th April, 1894; to find that he is to be presumed to have died 24th April 1891; and to find any person or persons offering opposition thereto, liable in expenses. In which Petition the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire has pronounced the following Interlocutor:—

"Glasgow, 9th April, 1904. The Sheriff-Substitute having "considered the foregoing petition appoints the Petitioners "to publish once in each of the "Bombay Gazette" News-"paper and "Glasgow Herald" Newspaper a notice of the "import of the foregoing petition, and of this deliverance, "and ordains any person interested if he or they intend "to shew cause why the prayer of petition should not be "granted, to lodge in the hands of the Clerk of Court "at Glasgow, a notice of appearance within one month "from the date of the last insertion in said Newspapers,

"D. D. BALFOUR."

Of all which Intimation is hereby given.

KIDSTONS, WATSON, TURNBULL, & Coy.,
Agents for said Petitioners.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL SCRAP, AXLES AND TYRES, GALVANIZED IRON FENCE, WIRE CUTTINGS, Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bundar, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 20) must accompany each tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from date of acceptance of tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Bombay, Parel, 21st April, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

INSTANTLY ALLAYS ITCHING.

"ANTEXEMA"

GIVES PROMPT RELIEF IN ALL CASES OF ITCHING, BURNING SKIN DISEASES.

Persons who are tortured or disfigured by any form of Skin Eruption, will find in "ANTEXEMA," the great English Skin Remedy, the Relief and Cure they so much desire.—This preparation is a Speedy, Permanent, and Effectual Treatment for Itching, Burning, Bleeding, Scaly, Crusted Skin and Scalp humours. It positively cures ECZEMA when other forms of treatment fail.

It is sold in Bottles, price Rs. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents:

MASTERS BROS.,
99, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS,

OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

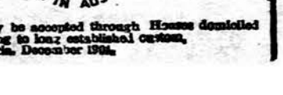
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Inventors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed stencil which registered mark may be struck on each sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Inventors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.



Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Bradford, 1st April, December 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy, and efficacious Remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers.—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUNKAH PULLEYS.—The Simplex is the most perfect and the Cheapest Silent Punkah Pulley in the market. It requires no oil or attention for more than a year and will outlast a dozen other cheap pulleys. Price Rs. 3. Liberal Trade Discount to Wholesale Dealers. Sole Manufacturers, C. JOST and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER SQUARE PIANO, good condition, cost Rs. 850, owner going Home, Rs. 300.—C. SCHULTZ, Ormsby House, Ap lo Reclamation.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

REDUCED for THIS MONTH.—The SIMPLEX "WATER COOLER" which cools water or any liquid, without ice, in two minutes. Reduced: German Silver, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4; Zinc, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2-4.—R. D. MEHRA, Lahore.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly pay ment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS, ready 1st from WATDAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

MAHABLESHWAR—DAKS Reliable, Comfortable. For PHAETONS, LANDAUS, TONGA DAKS or Seat in MAIL TONGAS between MAHABLESHWAR and WATARA, write to and register your order at the GOVERNMENT MAIL CONTRACTORS, Framji Ardeshir's Sons Office, at Malcompeit, Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 22-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co, Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

WEST & Co., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay, undertake work of all kinds:—STEVEDORING, PROCURING and SUPPLYING all kinds of Goods and Material.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyda. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Cooks and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Outsil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman' Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BACK NUMBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Obstinate Itch in one application. Per bottle, as. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chowkis. No 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s 3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)

(9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle:—

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15, 7-8 and 3-12 to Mofussil.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Eiya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2¼ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 3 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 28th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).....4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 324,732
Annual Income £1,311,091
Assets £2,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL B.A., LL.B.

Subordinate Judge, Dasika; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hay's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Jog Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1828 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUJDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in those reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.

"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.

ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.

MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.

CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.

CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.

INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs, Any description of work executed from Models or drawing sent,

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square.
Round Fronted and Angular,

URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.

SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

53-62, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Nine Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

ONE DOUBLE CYLINDER, 12 N. H. P., PORTABLE ENGINE and BOILER, mounted on strong Wrought Iron Travelling Wheels and Steel Plate Undergear by Marshall Sons & Co., Ld. Good as new. Passed at last Boiler Inspection for full pressure. Any reasonable offers considered. Apply to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Napth Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL.

Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

FOR SALE AT AMRAOTI

A WATSON'S TOP FLOOR GRID COTTON PRESS, by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co., Liverpool, Capacity 20 Bales of 400 lbs. each per hour.

Together with Engine and Pumps complete, with a large quantity of spare gear; pumps are of Messrs. Fawcett Preston's well known short stroke type.

Engine H. P. single cylinder direct acting.

The whole of the above is in good order and packed ready for despatch.

ONE IRON LANCASHIRE TYPE BOILER, 18ft. by 6ft.—6in. built by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co. Liverpool, in 1874, working pressure allowed when Boiler was last under steam 45 lbs. per square inch.

ONE IRON LANCASHIRE TYPE BOILER, 18ft. by 6ft.—6in, built by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co., Liverpool, in 1875, Working Pressure allowed when Boiler was last under steam 50 lbs. per square inch.

FOR SALE AT SHEGAUM.

TWO Second-hand steel Lancashire BOILERS in good condition, 30ft. by 7ft.—6in. constructed by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co. for a working pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch.

Working pressure altered in Boiler Certificate granted in 1902 to 55 lbs. per square inch.

Apply to Box "No. 861M.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

TO CRICKETERS.

FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs. a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon	2 0
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2 0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8 0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each).....	30
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5 0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PILES external or internal, bleeding or blind is positively cured sooner than by any other cure. S. B. MITRA, Esq., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Amaoti, writes:—"I have been perfectly cured of Piles by using your specific. I safely recommend it to those suffering from this painful disease." Price Rs. 2 only.

HYDROCELE SPECIFIC, Re. 1 only. H. PILLAI, Esq., Talukdar, Tuticorin, writes:—"It is certainly a wonderful specific, superior to any other Oint

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as iron double bedsteads, dining table, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, easy and light chairs, chest-of-drawer, almyrah, cupboards, bent-wood light chairs, Edison's phonograph with rollers iron safe.

1 real Chubbs iron safe 20 by 20 by 26 inches on stand.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 gimrickshaw.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 strong made office shigram.
1 governess cart with pony and harness.
And any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 60 KEGS CHLORATE POTASH.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th Inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's and Victoria Docks Unclaimed warehouse by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdulhusein of Chippi Chawl.

Ex. s. s. Ehrenfels.

C. F. 60 Kegs each 1 cwt. Chlorate Potash a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Huridas Lukhmidas, the administrator of the estate of the deceased mortgagee Lukhmidas Liladhur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mistry Mohomed Nooruddin in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 29th day of October 1901 the following landed property, viz.:

All that piece of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 621 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street without the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2708 and street No. 5 Gilder Street and bounded on the west by a private road, on the east by a vacant land of the lessor, on the north by the property of Nasrotumdas Kandasa, and on the south by a vacant land of the lessor, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th May. 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses No. 7—13, 13-16 Patuckwadi 10 and 11 Esplanade Cross Road; and 203 205, Lohar Chawl.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW without-houses at the Corner of the Girgaum Back Road near the Prarthana Samaj.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Raghunath Makund in pursuance of the power of sale reserved under an indenture of mortgage dated 1st April, 1896, and further charge dated 15th June 1897, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable bungalow with out houses, THISDAY, MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south west side of the Girgaum Back Road in the Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 1320 square yards or thereabouts be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the east by the Charni Road, on or towards the south by the property of the Prarthana Samaj, and on or towards the west by the property of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchandra and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 82, New No. 483, old Survey No. 577, New Survey No. 7911, and by the Municipality under Street, No. 198-200 Ward No. 1324.

Possession of the property will be given to the purchaser by the mortgagee who is now in possession.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Khanderao Shirapad and Laud Solicitors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HINDU RELIGIOUS AND HISTORICAL BOOKS, AT 2ND FANASWADIS LANE.

TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15 and 17, 2nd Fanaswadi Lane, in the house of Mr. Vishwanath Narayn Mahkwker, by order of the Pledgee, Messrs Vithal Bhicoo Sabyan and Co. and on account and risk of Jankibai, widow and legal representative of the late Gargya Vishnu Shrikisandass, deceased.

961—printed copies of Valmiki Ramayan Tani Shlok Bhasan Teeka.

440—printed copies of Harivansha Bhasha Teeka on glazed paper.

60—printed copies of Bhagawat Bhasha.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and the books taken delivery on the same day after the sale.

For further particular apply to Messrs Khunderao Shrepad and Laud, Solicitors, at 23 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOLERA COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.'s godown, at Sasoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the Underwriters—

M. G. A. } 110 bales (full-pressed) machine ginned dholera cotton, slightly damaged by sea water.
M. G. A. A. D. } 85 bales (full-pressed) machine ginned dholera cotton slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

AUCTION SALE OF CARGO SALVED, EX, S. S. AFGHANISTAN.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. F. H. Shed Prince's Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned the cargo Salved ex, S. S. Afghanistan, which wrecked near, Sunium and brought by S. S. "Corinthian" and "Tauresian" consisting of a large quantity of buckets Reghead of beer, casks of iron, tiles, hinges, stores, matches, varnish, perambulators, bedsteads, machinery carpets, boiler compositon, logs of yellow pines, and oak barrells drums, and kegs of stores, bales of cotton waste &c., &c.

Also four very valuable English—built carriages, consisting of victorias, cabriolets, and Landaw,

A deposit for 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be cleared the next day.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture made to order by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, 1 State full-size Billiard table by Thurston, with ball cues etc, complete, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmas's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of JOHN BEGG, Esq. Proceding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Club Road, Byculla, behind the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French polished household furniture made to order by Robert and Wimbridge, glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best plated ware by Elkington, Reed and Barton, drawing room cabinet, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano, nearly new Soundy & Co., handsome flower vases and table ornaments, English iron safe, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, baba parambulators, lady's bicycle, cows, and buffaloes, handsome strong rubber-tyred Rally cart with C spring one Australian pony mare, sets of harness, &c. &c. the property of J. W. DRACUP, Esq. Magistrate.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 25th Inst at 2 P. M. in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas sails canvas cutting, old flags old ropes, plated ware, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches broken glass and crockery ware boats, Europe rope brass fittings knives carpets, old wood and iron blocks iron wire iron yards iron pipe flat and spring steel and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay customs duty etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, F. P. Bales of cotton &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder goods Depot.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 30th Inst at 2 P. M. at the Wari Bunder goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings Bundles of screws, part of tents, Boxes of tea, luggage, glass ware, looking glass, crackers, camphor, hats, soap tea cigar, cylender oil cotton and coir ropes cocoanut, bagging, sicken and shovels, F. P. Bales burnt cotton, cigars, iron bars and hoops steel hoops, iron wheel, belts and, nails alum mangaloretiles invitation silk thread husks, Brass bars corrogated iron sheets tamarind, chairs kajgoo turmuric bel jaggri leather picoss, horns grease coal, parced rice, cotton and waste cotton, seeds cotton seeds, Hurra, old record and waste papers iron hoops and bends and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th May, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 13.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 90 1-4 = — 3-16
2½ do. Reales ..... 96 3-1 = + 1-1
2½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 86 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 13-16 = — 1-8
2 months hence ..... 25 11-16 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 55 7-8 = — 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25.10 1-2 = unchanged
Berlin " ..... 20.42 = do
New York Demand ..... 4.86 7-8 = do

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
6 months' sight Bank Bills 2 per cent = do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 3-4 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 1-8 per cent = — 1-4
7 day market loans ..... 1 1-2 per cent = unchanged

METALS.
Copper Braziers £88-10s.
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
Tin Plates 11-6d.
Bar iron Belgian £ 5-0-0s.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5
Basic Steel Bars £5-0.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-2 Done.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 3-8. M.-J. Sellers } flat.
Red Karachi 27 1-4 J.-J. Sellers }

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gusarat 32 3-4 M.-J. Sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 32 1-4 M.-J. Sellers } easier
Brown 23 3-4. M.-J. Sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 3-4. J.-J. Sellers easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York. 6 7-8.

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—' Oronsay'.
Freight Coals Cardiff to Bombay 9.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.
Silver to Bombay £130,000
Silver to Calcutta £380,000
Silver to Hongkong £25,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 5,000. Spot 38—12. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 15,000. Arrivals closed steady.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·19	7·14	7·10
— 5	— 5	— 5
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·88	6·33	6·10
— 4	— 2	— 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·03	6·01	6·00
— 1	....	....

Receipts at U. S. Ports 3,000
Do. last year 6,900
Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Do. do Continent 1,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 13·65
Futures, month of July ..... 13·40 — 5 } ?
Do. do. December ..... 11·20 — 1 }

In New Orleans—
Spot 13 5-8
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 12·97
Do. do, Nov. ..... 10·97 — 2
Tone at close ..... quiet.

	Bales.
Weeks receipts of cotton at U S ports ...	26,000
" exports to Great Britain	29,000
" " to Continent	9,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	340,000
" " interior ports	170,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 13th May, 1904:—

Cotton	33.45 bales.
Wheat	39,303 cwts.
Linseed	20,843 "
Rape, Red and Mustard	7,814 "
Gingellyseed	1,824 "
Poppyseed	5,091 "
Groundnuts	139 "
Castorseed	1,563 "
Rice	7,174 "
Myrabollams	4,573 "
Cottonseed	7,675 "
Mowraseed	3 "
Gram	4,851 "
Joowar	4,730 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, MAY 14.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.
French Francs 8 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 131 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 181
Japan 30 do do 147
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.
Cash ..... Rs. 98-6
1st Settlement 31st May " 98-4
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone easier Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 4 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quieter
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 13 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0
Yellow Gusarat, Ready 5 6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone easier
Ready 5 5 0
Castorseed—Tone steady
Ready 2 9 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet
Soft red Ahmedabad. Rs. 28
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 27-8
Hard Red ..... Rs. 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM
Tone easier
Estimated sales ..... bales 4,000
Imports ..... do 7,000

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·14	7·09	7·05
— 2	— 2	— 2
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6·83	6·29	6·06
— 2	— 1	....
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·99	5·96	5·93

COTTON.—Our market is a shade easier to-day. The quotation for M. G Broach has declared Rs. 3 and in other descriptions about Re. 1. The enquiry for spot cotton has fallen off somewhat.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	244	230	223	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	253	241	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	253	241	...	"
Comrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	253	247	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	243	235	"
Jalgaum do, ...	...	244	236	"
Khandwa do.	...	250	...	...
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	256	249		"
Karanja do, do, do,				
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra good staple (M-G)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	260	253	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	258	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	305	295	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	323	313	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	265	254	...	"
Do. (m.G.) ...	262	251	234	"
Muttis (M. G.)	249	237	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	277	"
Western	...	...	270	"
(M. G.)	...	...	...	"
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	267	256		"
Do (H G) ...	264	253		"
Compta (M G)	...	...	285	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... steady
Surats ..... steady
Good Bhownugger ..... steady
The Manchester Market has been ..... quiet
21-2 per cent Consols 90 1-4
2½ per cent Rentes 96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 86
Bar Silver 25 13-16

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior to Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WHITE—April 20, at Honington Vicarage, Grantham, wife of C A White, Public Works Department India of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGS—DICKINSON—April 20, at Holy Trinity Church, West Hill Putney C W Biggs R E son of Major A W Biggs, to Winifred Jessie, daughter of W G Dickinson, M D.

BRISCO—KING—April 20, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, H R Brisco, son of Sir M Brisco, to Lilian Mabel King, niece and adopted daughter of Lucy Countess of Egmont.

GORDON—HUTTON—April 25, at St Martin's, Lincoln, the Rev G Gordon to Violet Aileen, daughter of Capt O W Hutton.

HEARSEY—BEALES—April 20, at St Mary Abbots, Kensington, H B Y Hearsey, son of the late Capt W M Hearsey, of Bareilly, and nephew of the late Lieut Gen Sir J B Hearsey, K C B to Maggie Mary, daughter of H F Beales.

HILL—GRIFFIN—April 20, at the Church of St John Baptist, Needham Market, Suffolk, V, son of the late Lieut Gen W Hill, to Eleanore May, daughter of the late T J Griffin.

HOME—DEACON—April 23, at St Gabriel's, Warwick Square, H son of Sir A D Home V C, K C B, to Ethel Ida, daughter of G F Deacon, L L D, M Inst C E.

JERVOISE—CHRISTIAN—April 23 at St Peter's, Eaton Sq Commander E P E Jervoise, R N, to Alice Flora Mary, daughter of the late Mr G Christian.

MARCHANT—FORD—April, 23, at St. James's Church, Kidbrook, Black heath, T. son of the late T. W, Marchant to Muriel Dalcibella, daughter of Major R. Ford.

MARTIN—DESBOROUGH—April 19 at St. Margaret's, Northam, C E, son of the late Major G. M. Martin to Madeline Andie, daughter of Major-Gen. Desborough, C.B. late Royal Art.

MAYSTON—BUBNETT-BROWN—April 26 at St. Nicholas's Church, Cork H. F. G. Mayston assient paymster, Royal Navy, his Majesty's ship Emeral, Queenlown, eldest son of Engineer Capt. J. Y. Mayston, R.N., Admiralty, London to Emily Caroline, fourth daughter of the late J. Burnett-Brown.

PARSONS—ODWYER—April 26, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington. Major F. G. Parsons, D.S.O. 3rd batt the Queens Rest to Rosella, daughter of the late J. G. O Dwyer.

SUTHER—HUNTER—April 21, at St. Peter's Church, Bedford, Capt P. Suther Royal Garrison Art son of General Suther, Royal Marine Art, to Margaret Russell daughter of H. B. Hunter.

TREMAYNE—ADAMS—April 23, at St. Michael's Church, Bray, Major J. H. Tremayne, 13th Hussars, to Faith Margaret, daughter of H. Adams.

VAUGHAN-PHILLIPS—BEYNON—April 19, at St. Marys Marshfield, Capt. P. Vaughan-Phillips, D. S. O. to Blanche Maud, daughter of the late T. Reynon, J. P., D.L.

DEATHS.

ACTON—April 22 at Summerfield Torquay, Col, W, M. C Acton late of 47th Regt.

ALEXANDER—April 22, at St. Mary's Church, Torquay W. F. Alexander, fleet paymaster Royal Navy, aged 72.

CARTWRIGHT—April 18, at Seaham Hall, Torquay. Olive, wife of Capt J T Caytwright, aged 51.

COLENBRANDER—April 18, at Johannesburg. South Africa, Y W wife of Col W B J Colenbrander, C B, and daughter of Capt L Nunn, formerly of H M 99th Regt.

CONEY—April 20, at Bournemouth, H L Coney, lieutenant (retired) Royal Art aged 42.

DOMVILLE—April 22. at The Chantry, Ipswich, Rear-Admiral Sir W C H Domville, Bart C B aged 64.

FENWICK—April 19, at Funchal, Madeira, Lillias, wife of Capt C H Fenwick, aged 30.

GALE—April 24, at Chesterhouse, F Gale, aged 20.

GOWAN—April 20, at Rosebery, Hitchin. Herts, Kathrine, wife of Lieut Col A A Gowan.

GRENVILLE WELLS—April 17, at Teneriffe, H H, son of the Hon Mrs Grenville Wells, and the late Capt G Grenville Wells, aged 46.

HOLMES—April 20, at Bournemouth A G son of the late Lieut Col G Holmes, C B, Bengal Army, aged 69.

HUGHES—April 19, at Tile Beach. Walmer, Major Gen Sir R J Hughes, K C B late commanding 58th and 63rd Regts aged 83.

KNYVETT—On the 24th inst, at H Nottingham Place W William Lester Nathaniel Knyvett retired colonel Madras Staff Corps aged 83.

MAY—April 24 at the Royal Naval College Greenwich Rear Admiral H J May C B aged 51.

PERCIVAL—May 11, of pneumonia, Edward Hope Percival J. P., L. C. S., (Retired) of Kinabury House, near Gloucester, aged 67.

STOTHERD—April 21 at Puerto Orotava Teneriffe L H K son of the late Major Gen R O Stotherd C B R E aged 37.

THOMPSON—April 18 at Wimpole Street Sir H Thompson Bart F R C S aged 83.

WHITAKER—April 24 at Longford Terrace Monkstown Dublin Lieut Col J H Whittaker late Army Medical Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CARDEW—May 7, at Simla, India, the wife of Major G A C Cardew, R F A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HUGHES-TREHERNE—IVERS—May 9, at St Paul's, Agra by the Rev J P Heythornthwaite, M A, Civil Chaplain, Frederick, youngest son of the late Captain Robert Hughes-Treherne, H E I C S, to Nora, youngest daughter of the late J P Ivers, Esq, S Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs,

DEATHS.

LOHR—April 29, at Calcutta, Julius John Lohr, younger and only surviving son of the Rev Oscar Lohr, Bisrampur C P.

BAKER—May 4, at Mussoorie, Robert Roderick Baker, late of the Punjab Educational Department, aged 65 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m., High water 0-5m., 11-52a. Low water, 5-21m., 5-53a.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Unita, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 18th and 19th Instant.

RUN OVER.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Ruttonbai a Hindu woman, aged 55 years. The deceased was walking along Old Hanuman Lane on Saturday evening, when she was accidentally knocked down and run over by a bullock reckla which was coming from behind. She died on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Capt. Bailey, the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Fredills, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day (transport permitting.)

March	The Belle of Broadway	Tom Clark
Senorita	Jewel of Asia	Philp
Selection	Run of Verdi	Goodfrey
Valse	Zamora	Goodfrey
Selection	Casino Girl	Englander
Polka	Go as you Please	Fahrbach

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE BY GOANS.—A performance will be given to-morrow evening by the Amateur Dramatic Company at the Novelty Theatre, in aid of the Society of Piety. Dabul. The concanim play "Crime and Duplicity" written by Mr. S. X. Vas, a prominent Goan actor and manager of the company will be staged. The production promises to be a success, as many of the leading Goan actors are taking part in the piece. Many seats have been booked in advance not only on account of the popularity of the play but because the performance is being given in aid of a deserving institution which supports many indigent Christians in this city.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad Sub Inspector Pettigara charged Balkrishna Bhawoo an old offender and Allinohamed Salehmahamed with the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 110, the property of one Mohidin Baloo a dock labourer. The case for the prosecution was that on the 23th April while complainant was away from home the ornaments were stolen from his room in Parel Bholwada. A report was made to the police who arrested the accused and and recovered from them property worth Rs. 60. The accused were committed to the next criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

LIQUORSHOPS IN BOMBAY.—The Bombay Temparance Council,—hearing that an application had been made to the Commissioner of Police by a publican for permission to transfer his retail foreign liquorshop to Sopdri Bag Road, as if the 14 licensed shops within a distance of 1040 yds. in that locality as admitted by the Government in their reply to the Hon. Mr. Gokaldass Parekh at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August, 1903, were not enough,—have written to that officer as well as to the Abkari Collector and Commissioner strongly objecting to the transfer. The Council have also written to the Collector against the opening of a country liquorshop in Mahim Cross Lane in the vicinity of schools for boys and girls and a Hindu Temple.

BHOWNAGOR NOTES.—Heat continues oppressive with occasional furious gusts of wind writes, our Bhownagor correspondent. On Thursday night there were again atmospheric disturbances. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar returned on the morning of the 13th inst, by a special train from Nawagad where he had been to witness the marriage ceremonies of a son of his Diwan Saheb which concluded on Wednesday evening where the marriage procession was very imposing. Nawagad is under the territory of Junagad State. There were numerous guests who had come down from all parts of Kathiawad. A spacious Shamiana of the Junagad State was erected and artistically decorated, a wealth of foliage being tastefully arranged inside and outside the Shamiana. The whole town was gaily decorated also with bunting evergreens and palm trees and at night it was illuminated. There was also a bon fire; the Diwan Saheb of Junagad was present. The Junagad State band was in attendance.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Sayed Yusuf Sayed Chand a Mahomedan, with house breaking and theft by night. It appeared from the evidence that Omermia Casammia a tailor in Ghogari Mohola, went home after closing his shop on the night of the 29th ultimo. Early next morning when he came back to the shop he missed the lock attached to the door. The door too was partly open. When he opened the shop and looked for his property he missed 32 jackets, one overcoat, and one shirt, of the collective value of about Rs. 35. He informed the police but no trace of the accused could be found. On Friday a servant of the complainant saw a hawker selling a jacket in the Chore Bazar and identified it as part of the stolen property. The hawker was given in police custody. He pointed out the accused from whom he had bought the jackets, and the police arrested him. The accused had three previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Hassan charged Bhalchandra Balvant, a Hindu, with the theft of a purse containing four currency notes of the value of Rs 100 each. Baburao Vittal with dishonesly receiving stolen property, to wit, Rs. 80, knowing it to be stolen. It appeared from the evidence that the property belonged to Mairal Yashwant, a sorter in the Railway mail service and residing at Sholapur. He arrived in Bombay on Friday morning at 6-30 a.m. and as usual went to the house of one Madhourao Athale in Zohas Wadi. The accused occupied a room in the neighbourhood. When the complainant went to the room there was no one in it and according to his practice he put off his coat and hung it on a nail. He then went out to look for a barber and returned with him. After getting himself shaved he put his hand into the pocket of his coat for money and missed the purse. The complainant had seen the accused in their room when he first came and naturally went to their room to inquire if any one had entered his room. The accused were not in the room and his suspicions were aroused. The police were immediately informed and inquiries were set on foot. Shortly after this the first accused returned home and was taken into custody by the police. On being questioned he began to make various statements and would not point out where the second accused was. The latter however, was eventually arrested. From further investigations the police ascertained that the first accused had given Rs. 80 to the second. The second accused in his turn gave Rs. 50 to a friend for safe custody, and adding Rs. 5 to what remained deposited Rs. 35 in the Post Office Savings Bank on his own account. With the other rupees the first accused in company of the second purchased five tolas of gold from Manekial Harkisondas, a gold and silver merchant in Mumbadevi, for Rs. 120-10 and tendered two currency notes for Rs. 100 each. With the other currency notes the first accused bought three tolas of gold from Chotalal Maganlal, a dealer in business at Kharakuva, for Rs. 70-2. With the five tolas of gold both the accused made two pairs of finger rings by Krishna Jagannath a gold smith in Thakoredwar. All the property was recovered by the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The first accused admitted having once been to jail in Poona, and flogged once in Bombay. The Magistrate sentenced the first to nine months' and the second accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT ARGYLE ROAD.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Fish charged Binla Bisseshwar Poonia Behari, Purdesis, with house breaking and with the theft of currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 503 from a liquor shop in Argyle Road owned by one Ardeshir Jamshedji Comrigar. The evidence showed that on Tuesday night the accused effected an entrance into the shop from an adjoining godown and breaking open a glass cupboard and a cash-box removed the money. They then proceeded to the house of one Nursey and gave him the money for safe custody. Subsequently the police arrested the accused and recovered Rs. 113 from Nursey. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that after depositing the money with Nursey, the first accused received Rs. 60 and the second accused Rs. 30 back from him. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment each. He also fined the first accused Rs. 60 or in default ordered him to undergo four months further imprisonment. The second accused was fined Rs 30, or in default was ordered to suffer two months further imprisonment. The Magistrate further directed Mr. Fish to charge Nursey before another Magistrate with receiving stolen property.

A POLICE PATEL'S CONVICTION.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

THE appeal preferred by Makonji Vussonji, the police patel of Timbarwa, in the Surat District, against the sentence of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and fine, inflicted upon him by Mr. Brown, the First Class Magistrate of Chorasi came on for hearing at Surat on the 12th instant before Mr. Harvey, the Sessions Judge.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, of Bombay, instructed by Messrs. Balwantrao and Soorbhai, pleaders argued the appeal on behalf of the accused, the Government Pleader representing the Crown. The case against the accused was that he had threatened several village servants, and under threats had extorted from them a sum of money. After hearing the arguments of counsel and of the Government Pleader, the Court reserved judgment, which was delivered on Thursday by which the conviction and sentence were set aside, and the accused acquitted and set at liberty.

ANIMALS' SUNDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Hospital Saturday appeals to many, Animal's Sunday appeals to all. Every one will acknowledge that it is good, once a year to attempt to concentrate the mind of the people upon what man owes to animals. On Sunday, June 26th, in churches and chapels in all parts of the Empire congregations will hear of the Christian responsibility of showing due consideration to animals. Papers upon the subject can be had from the

WARDEN

Settlement for the Promotion of kindness to Animals,
7, Park Mansions, Vauxhall Park, S. W.
April, 26.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY THE 14TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore, Cawnpore and Mangalore pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer still remains considerably below normal in Sind and gradients are still steep.

Winds.—Strong westerly winds are blowing over Central India and the Central Provinces, while in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar winds are southwesterly and strong to a gale.

Temperature variations are small and generally irregular. The maximum varied from 111° at Nagpur to 89° at Veraval and the minimum from 83° at Raipur to 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Heavy rain has fallen at Cochin (2·11), over an inch at Coimbatore (1·05) and light to moderate showers at Colombo, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Delhi and Lahore.

Weather.—Pressure in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar is considerably below normal and the weather there is equally and unsettled. Conditions are still favourable for general rain in the south. Sea is reported to be rough at Dwarka, Veraval and Colombo. The latter reports dark gloomy weather.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ANY NIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

Slapoffski cried, "Damn! Here's the Japs again at it!"
"O. Damn it!" echoed Boffski: I likewise said "Drat it!"
—For a shell sweeps my state-room, majestic and cuneiform,
Bears off into limbo my second best uniform,
Dishevels my hair with the swish of its motion,
Restores my new s

YOU WANT A TRAVELLING RUG?

YOU CANNOT HAVE ANYTHING BETTER THAN THE BEST,

THE "LALIMLI" PURE WOOL RUGS,

OUR GENUINE CLAN TARTAN TRAVELLING RUGS

SIZE 90in. by 60in. WITH FRINGED ENDS, ARE GUARANTEED PURE WOOL THROUGHOUT.

Price Rs. 12 each.

MADE IN ALL THE CLAN TARTANS. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE LIST.

COMPARE OUR QUALITY WITH THE LOW PRICED BUT NOT CHEAP, FAKED-UP, SHODDY ARTICLES SO FREELY OFFERED BY UNSCRUPULOUS IMPORTERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"LALIMLI" PURE WOOL FABRICS,

INCLUDING

Broadcloths, Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Putties, Numdahs, Berlin Wools, Lohis, Horse Clothing, Greatcoat Cloths, Socks, Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas, Sweaters, Gloves, etc.

And in fact "ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL"

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

CAWNPORE.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA,

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Re. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

DUNLOP TYRES FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE: REDUCED PRICE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.,

42. Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
WINKELMANN PIANOS.

and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.

TO BURN COAL, OIL OR WOOD.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES, STEAM COOKERS,

Rippingille's Oil Stoves
Kitchen Accessories, Meat Choppers, and Cutters, &c.

HYDROCARBON BURNERS,

ROOM HEATERS,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS AND ICE BOXES.
FIRE, BRICKS, SHOVELS, POKERS,
Scrapers, Flue Brushes and all Accessories in stock and Repairs undertaken.

LAWN MOWERS, SAFES, etc.

STOVE DEPOT.

17, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MUSIC SHOP

Where you can have the best selection of all things

MUSICAL AT LOWER PRICES

than you would probably pay Elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

WAR TELEGRAMS!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!
WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE

121, MEADOWS STREET.

REUTER'S OLD BUILDINGS.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Agents, &c.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chowkie, No. 6.

PORTUGUESE WINES.

A STOCK of HIGH-CLASS PORTUGUESE PORTWINES, MADEIRA and CLARETS and PURE WINE-VINEGAR (red and white), out of those despatched by the Portuguese Government at Lisbon for being introduced in the Indian markets, is available for sale at favourable rates with a view to the stock being disposed of speedily. The Wines have been analysed both in London and Bombay, and are reported to be genuine products of the Grape and free from added alcohol and colouring matter. The Portwines are also reported to be superior in bouquet and well matured. These Wines being tested by Government Officials before despatch to India, their genuineness is guaranteed by the Portuguese Government. These Wines are highly appreciated and are largely consumed by Englishmen in Great Britain, India and South Africa.

For particulars regarding rates, etc., please address

THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Success still follows the Japanese in all their undertakings and if it still attend them for a few days longer, we shall see them firmly established on Russia's right flank. The possession of Liao-yang will give them an immense advantage and unless the Russians strengthen and hold that point, their enemy will find plain sailing all the way to Mukden. This morning's telegrams show that the Japanese are now close upon Niuchwang and that five days' ago they had begun to debouch from Feng-wang-cheng on the Liao-yang road. The Cossacks, recognising the importance of the movement, opposed their advance-guard. They were, however, unable to withstand the advance. They were out-manœuvred, their flank turned and they were compelled to retire. The reported restoration of railway communication with Port Arthur seems to have been entirely unfounded. The Japanese are in possession of the line beyond Port Arthur and they alone can make any use of it. Russia now admits that the investiture of their great naval port has begun. Everything appears to indicate that Japan has initiated a great turning movement and Russian commanders are at a loss to discover in what direction the Japanese contemplate striking. We do not attach very great importance to the telegram "via" Chicago, to the effect that after the bombardment of Dalny, the Japanese undertook a combined attack by sea and land and that the town is now in the hands of the invading forces. As has been shown there was no necessity to attack either Dalny or Port Arthur after taking them in rear and the destruction of the former town. All that was required was to leave them to capitulate at will, the troops being more profitably employed elsewhere. But the possession of these two places by the Japanese need only be a matter of time. Doubtless the posts are closely watched both by land and sea, but beyond that no action is necessary. Fully alive to what may happen if the Vladivostock fleet is allowed too much liberty, the Japanese have established a naval base at Port Lazeroff, and have detailed a squadron of scouts to watch the harbour. Directly the enemy make an attempt to sally forth, their doom is sealed. In this respect the northern port may be considered to be bottled up, but the ships are not yet in the hands of the Japanese and it is possible they may yet offer a more stubborn resistance than their comrades at Port Arthur, while the destruction of that squadron may prove a more expensive operation than the overthrow of the western fleet. It may be taken for granted that the approaches are thoroughly well mined and it will not be open to the Japanese to enter the harbour and sink their ships at will as they practically did on the other side of the peninsula. The Russians will not be enticed outside the harbour. They have no immediate desire for a fight. Their idea there is to play a waiting game, keeping the fleet intact until the arrival of the Baltic re-inforcement, when, if it ever arrives, they may count out for more than they do to-day. They will be destroyed eventually. Of that there can be little doubt, but they will endeavour to make the operation as costly to Japan as is practicable though it cannot be seriously supposed they will succeed in wresting the command of the seas from Japan. Meantime we learn that Russia is buying liners, for use as transports and colliers. It is felt that she must make as brave a show as can be or internal strife will complicate the situation and force Russia into a position of intense stress. As the "Standard" message says this morning, the feeling is not decreasing that a successful battle is very necessary if complete order is to be preserved among the Russian people, whose impatience is becoming more marked and threatening.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

In March this year was celebrated in London the Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, founded in March 1804, at the Old Swan Stairs House on the Thames "to encourage the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment." The history of the work inaugurated that day has been written in one volume by Mr. William Canton who has brought to the task an enthusiastic conviction that sets in high relief the extensive efforts of the Society. Its foundation in 1804 was "to indicate the dawn of a new era in Christendom"; a century has passed, millions of Bibles have been sown broadcast over the world, but the dawn of the era that was to make all believers "of one heart and of one soul" is not yet, though the Society worked from the beginning in hearty co-operation with the missionary bodies of many different denominations, and a long list of great names illustrate the strength of its influence. It is claimed that the inception marked a revival of religious life that stemmed in England the tide of anarchy and paganism let loose by the French Revolution and that enabled Great Britain to stand fast in the crisis. At that time 1804, Europe was trembling under the tyranny of war, Napoleon was keeping every country in a ferment, the invasion of England was hourly expected. Minds were troubled, taxes were high and the national funds low, yet the young Society prospered during its first ten years in spite of the lurid back ground of warfare against which it stood. In twelve years it had extended its work to Greenland and to Canada, to Australia and the South Seas. India, China and the Far East were objects of its solicitude; the West Indies and South America were sought out by its agents. There have never been wanting workers to push missionary enterprise to the confines of distant countries and the Bible Society was untiring in its efforts to popularise the Bible in foreign lands. Editions of 10,000 copies of the New Testament were absorbed with miraculous rapidity; 20,000 and 30,000 followed, and up to 1817 the yearly average turned out and utilised was 11,000 copies. An effort was made to supply every family with a volume and to take the Bible into the prisons, penitentiaries and hospitals of civilized England. Convicts wrote their thanks for gifts of the Bible. There were 30,000 prisoners of war of almost every European nation detained on parole, or interned in different prisons in England and for these the Society voted a grant of Bibles. We read that they were welcomed with tears of joy, reading parties to study the Book were formed among the prisoners, and many stinted themselves to acquire a Bible of their own. We must hope that the study of the Scriptures in their enforced leisure hours bore good fruit. Brave Scots in the distant Highlands were catered for by huge editions in Gaelic running into tens of thousands and selling at a necessarily cheap rate. In Ireland, which excited the deepest commiseration of the parent foundation, as being sunk in hopeless ignorance of the Scripture, were started many centres that have done a brisk business in distributing no fewer than 200,000 copies of the Bible. The Channel Islands were some of the earliest to be supplied and many copies were sent to the Isle of Man.

As early as 1816, the Society had so expanded that a move to a larger house became necessary and one in Earl street was selected, not far from the present beautiful Bible House, so familiar to all who walk down Queen Victoria Street, which was occupied in 1868. On the continent, Nuremberg took the lead in establishing a modern German Bible Society on the lines of the London one. Berlin, Pressburg, Sweden, Lapland, the Finns, in fine every country and most great cities had their own establishments for the printing and distribution of the Scriptures. A singular incident is mentioned by Mr. Canton. The Rev. John Paterson, to whose untiring initiative many of the foreign branches owed their foundation, submitted his plan to the Czar for a Bible Society in St. Petersburg on December 6th of the famous Moscow year. His Imperial Majesty postponed his march to the front, to examine the scheme and gave it his sanction before his departure in the words "So be it, Alexander" on the day that the shattered Grand Army struggled back across the Niemen. It would be as impossible to follow closely the growth and expansion of the Society and its affiliated branches as to calculate the number of volumes of the Scripture printed and distributed, or the cost thereof, but an idea of the labour involved in translation can be formed from the fact that under Cleopatra's Needle when it was raised on the Thames Embankment, was placed a verse of St. John's Gospel in two hundred and fifteen languages. This was in 1878. Into how many dialects has the Scriptures been translated since, the Society only can tell. The whole of the Old World had by 1817 been brought within the circle of its benevolent operations. In the New World Philadelphia took the lead in 1808, and with characteristic energy and thoroughness all New England took up the tale and soon the Southern States joined in, the slaves not being forgotten. The North American Indians had a Mohawk-English Gospel of St. John printed for them, which the Iroquois and other Red Men appreciated. The Eskimo were visited and a cargo of Books in their own language was brought to them by missionaries. Large grants of money were made from London for the translation of the Bible into Indian languages for Bengal, as early as 1813 and for Madras and Bombay later. In 1807 the Society was at work in China and the next year on the West Coast of Africa where the Arabic Bibles became so popular that some Mahomedan natives would not part with them at all when they plundered a wrecked ship. We must hope that the end did the impossible and justified the means.

It was George Borrow, who fresh from editing the Manchu New Testament in St. Petersburg—so mindful of Manchuria was Russia even then—who went as agent of the Society to Spain, travelling through the wildest parts of that country as well as the more populous and transferring all he saw to his brilliant pages. He translated the New Testament into Spanish in Madrid, some of the Gospels into Gitano and also into Basque, distributed 14,000 copies of the Scriptures in his tour, and was twice imprisoned. It is romantic to read that the head-hunters of Borneo learned to read the Bible in their tongue, and even for the Cannibal tribes in the Eastern Archipelago a version of the New Testament was prepared by benevolent and learned Germans at England's cost. The emancipation of the Slaves in the West Indies was the signal for an outburst of zeal on the part of the Society. A suggestion that a copy of the Scriptures should be put into the hand of every freed slave caught on, subscriptions poured in and 100,000 copies were despatched freight-free to them. No sooner did the rush begin to the gold-fields whether of California, or Australia than the Society sought to modify the greed for gold by consignments of Bibles in the hands of trusty colporteurs, who formed branch societies in the mining centres. The industrious Chinese, who cropped up where the gold washing needed steady labour, found himself provided with a Chinese copy of the Western Scriptures. Nearly £20,000 was spent on the Bible importations to the gold-fields in the early fifties of the last century. Everywhere that great events gathered people together from the first Exhibition in 1851 down to the Delhi Durbar in 1902, the Society lost no time in promoting its unchanging object. In the Paris exhibition of 1900, 400,000 free copies of the Scriptures were distributed and in numbers only less vast at the great shows in other countries. In the war between the North and South in America, the American Society worked with a will; two millions, or nine copies a minute, was the minimum issue and yet it could barely keep pace with the demand. In the Prussian-Austrian war of 1866, German depots sent over 109,000 volumes at low prices, or free, among the troops. In the Franco-German war over a million copies got into the hands of the combatants. Again when Russia and Turkey were fighting nearly half a million copies were distributed. The 1882 campaign in Egypt absorbed seventeen thousand Testaments and a special edition was issued for the Japanese Officers during the war with China in 1895. The number of Bibles that went to South Africa in the war years went far into hundreds of thousands And still men fight on. China may yet be regenerated, seeing that she has had since the days of Morrison the enormous number of over ten million Bibles cast among her people. Tibet is being steadily supplied from Ghoom with vernacular translations. Mongolia and Manchuria are visited by colporteurs who exchange the Bible against the products of the country or place it in the railway stations that those who run may read. Korea and Japan are both cared for in this direction by active agents of the Society. The figures given in the last chapter of this most interesting "Story" are so huge that it is difficult to grasp their proportions. One hundred and eighty million copies of the Scriptures issued in different forms since the foundation of the Society ought to be a good set-off to the bill for cartridges to carry on the wars of the country in the same time. The Society spent in pounds sterling close on fourteen millions and though the expenditure exceeds the income, the directors of the Society are undaunted.

THE ADVANCE TO LHASSA.

The Government have realised that if the Chinese Amban cannot go to Gyantse it is necessary for Colonel Younghusband's Mission to go to Lhassa. The advance to the mysterious city will be made after a period to be fixed by the Indian Government, and it is to be presumed that will not be any longer than is necessary for the re-inforcements now under orders to reach General MacDonald. The abysmal ignorance of the Tibetans disqualifies them from learning anything from the recent sanguinary incidents They believe only what they see or what the Lamas choose to tell them. They know that for many months the British Mission was kept peacefully halted waiting for Commissioners who it was never intended should appear. The simple art of procrastination was effective enough to tire out British patience. But the consequent advance in force to Gyantse, merely served to give the Tibetans an impression of the weakness of the escort. Only that and a possible plan to entrap the Mission can explain the series of attacks that have been made, beginning with the fight at Tuna. That it was hoped to surprise the Mission Camp at Gyantse in the attack on the 5th inst. appears certain and any undue delay in the further advance is extremely likely to be construed as a sign of weakness. Colonel Younghusband cannot go on until the force is strengthened and the possibility of the Mission finding their communications closed by the Tibetans is an additional reason for hurrying up the extra troops required. As to the policy to be pursued when the Mission reaches Lhassa and proceeds to conclude its treaty with the Dalai Lama, Government seem to be compelled to state things which are not unlikely to be belied by events. Five months ago, it was declared that it was not intended that the Mission should go beyond Gyantse, and a statement of policy was made in regard to Tibet which Mr. Brodrick has just repeated. The advance to Gyantse was sanctioned only after it was made perfectly clear that Colonel Younghusband might wait on the frontier till doomsday and be no nearer a meeting with the authoritative representatives of Tibet and China. The Home Government's decision then was somewhat in the nature of a compromise, for the Government of India held the view that nothing short of an advance to Lhassa would impress the Lamas. In face of events which have belied some confident anticipations and have entirely changed the aspect of the Mission, it seems puerile to repeat a statement which will very probably be contradicted by the occurrences of the next few months. Mr Brodrick cannot certainly be charged with any intelligent anticipation of events in regard to Tibet. The suggestion of the "Times" that Ministers should refrain from premature declarations of their intentions is not inapt, for nothing is clearer than that the precise outcome of the expedition into Tibet cannot yet be seen The only safe anticipation is that our troops will have much more trouble before they reach the gates of Lhassa.

A TELEGRAPH office has been opened at Khangma, half way between Guru and Gyantse in Tibet.

REPORTS from the Malakand state that the Nawab of Dir has completely recovered from his paralytic seizure of some weeks ago.

NEWS from Kabul makes reference to renewed family feuds between the Amir and the Bibi Halima, the mother of Sardar Umar Jan, but they do not seem to have reached a serious point.

THE new cart road through the Khyber region by the Mullagori route is being widened to sixteen feet, and should prove very acceptable to caravans as the gradients upon it are very easy.

COLONEL YIELDING, Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Somaliland Field Force, who has been seriously ill from the effects of the sun, has been placed on boardship at Berbera and his recovery seems now assured.

AMONG the passengers who arrived on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's mail Steamer Persia, were Brigadier-General and Mrs. F. A. Bowles. Among the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Company's Mail Steamer Moldavia, were General and Mrs. R. M. Greenfield, Hon. Mrs. Morrison McLaren, Captain Sir John Milbankes V. C., Sir Lewis Tupper and Lady and Miss Tupper, Mr. and Miss Barton and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

LIEUT-GENERAL SIR NEVILLE LYTTELTON.

"Destiny is character," says George Eliot somewhere, and the still older aphorism runs that the boy is father to the man. The inherent qualities that lead to success in life, or the lack of them that ends in failure, may be embryotic, waiting development, yet sufficiently indicated even in youth to predicate the inevitable result. Some few may achieve greatness without deserving it, or, more probably, will have it thrust upon them; small brains, a mediocre capacity, may scrap through without misadventure; collapse may only supervene at the last, following some unexpected supreme trial; but in nine cases out of ten performance is the outcome of early promise foreseen. It has been so with Neville Lyttelton, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." He has, perhaps, gone further and climbed higher than old comrades and contemporaries would have imagined, but there are those who remember him as a newly-joined subaltern in the Rifle Brigade, and who declare that they saw in him then the stuff of which successful men are made. He was a boy pretty sure to get on, a steady, straight-going serious youth who stuck to his job, was presistent in learning his work, and assiduous in doing his duty. He was soon an excellent regimental officer, well up in the rules and regulations, and smart at his drill. He possessed his share of the family fondness for games, and would have been noted as a cricketer but for his still more famous brothers; but soldiering had a first claim upon him always, and although he has turned aside at times into the political line he has never neglected his own profession. True, he has not cultivated its more scientific side; he is not a graduate of the Staff College, possibly because he had sufficiently influential connections to secure advancement and staff employment without the customary passport of the *p. s. c.*

It will be interesting to note some of his personal qualities before tracing the progress of his upward career from an unfledged ensign in 1875 to the present moment, when, as newly-constituted Chief of the General Staff, the first member of the Army Council, he occupies the room and sits in the very chair of the now abolished Commanders-in-Chief. Royal Dukes, Field Marshals, great personages, and leaders of men on a large scale have been his predecessors, and although he may seem to be dwarfed and overshadowed by their more brilliant attributes of birth, rank, and great deeds done, it may be fairly assumed that he will wear their mantle worthily and acquit himself well of the task that has fallen to him, a task less showy perchance than theirs, but of equal, if not greater, importance as the keystone in the arch of an ambitious fabric that has still to prove its solidity and the soundness of its construction. He has no doubt been handicapped at the very outset by the rather far-fetched language used by some in describing the post to which he has been called and the functions he is expected to discharge. It is no light burden to impose upon a modest individual, however, high we may rate his capacity, to tell him plainly that he personifies the "brains of the Army," and to call upon him to make a new departure in raising the intellectual tone of the Service, too commonly and erroneously believed to be generally low. If Sir Neville Lyttelton, by the enlightened use of the wide authority with which he is to be entrusted, can modify or remove this false impression, he will earn a debt of gratitude from the Army at large. At the same time he may well protest against the unfairness of anticipating too much from him, and of forming an excessive estimate of his mental equipment.

Every public servant who is called to high place must submit to have his personality canvassed, his more prominent traits and characteristics brought out, and his general fitness gauged for the post allotted to him. Neville Lyttelton has some gifts peculiarly his own. He has first and before all an extraordinarily retentive memory. His mind is not only a storehouse of innumerable useful facts, official and other, but he can carry in his head long rows of figures and accurate details of small things and comparatively insignificant events. Thus, as a young man, although no turfite, he was so far interested in racing that he easily mastered the intricacies of "Ruff's Guide," and knew by heart the pedigrees and performances of all the horses that appeared in its pages. The story goes that he once put Mr. Gladstone (with whom he was nearly connected, being Mrs. Gladstone's nephew right as to a matter of fact by pointing out that that eminent gentleman was about to commit himself to a statement altogether at variance with another view expressed by him in a previous speech. On investigation it was proved that Lyttelton was perfectly right, and in after years the statesman often referred to the young soldier, and placed great reliance upon his accuracy in recollection. It was very much the same when Lyttelton was employed in the Patronge Department of the War Office as Assistant to the Military Secretary—a post in which his familiarity with details, his insight into the antecedents and qualifications of officers, the skill his wide knowledge gave him in differentiating between conflicting claims, and his usefulness were fully proved. This faculty of assimilating and storing facts will no doubt serve him now in affairs of much greater moment; but it becomes a question whether in his new office it will not be better for him to forget than to remember; for although this may be a new appointment he is not a new man, and hardly fulfils the conditions laid down by the Esher triumvirate that the new measure should be carried out by men altogether untainted with the traditions of Pall Mall. We shall see whether, with a mind so constituted, Sir Neville Lyttelton will be able to break away from the impressions gained during previous and protracted service on the War Office staff.

A most marked quality in Lyttelton is a saving and astounding common-sense. He is of a cautious nature withal, prudent, circumspect, slow to commit himself, careful always to be absolutely right, flatly refusing to risk an opinion or embark on a new venture until he is perfectly informed and sure of his position. Being so convinced of the supreme value of solid sober fact, the imaginative faculty is notably wanting in him; he would rather seek his orders from or be inspired by others. Nor is he likely to originate police, but whatever he finds to do will be done effectively and thoroughly. He has a natural gift of organization, and a fondness for it, which will, no doubt, serve him well in an office newly constituted and involving the co-ordination of a vast amount of varied and intricate detail. Lyttelton will have his work cut out for him in Pall Mall for his experience and training have certainly of late years lain rather in the direction of practical soldiering than of theoretical administration. He was a good deal on the staff in his youth; an A. D. C. of the showy kind at the Viceregal Court in Dublin, private secretary to a War Minister (Mr. Ghilders) Military Secretary to the Civil Governor of Bombay A. D. C. again in the Tel-el-Kebir campaign to Sir John Adye, then Chief of the Staff; Military Secretary at Gibraltar, and then for four or five years on the Headquarters Staff at the War Office. Luck came to him when a Brigadier-General junior to Sir Archibald Hunter, was wanted for the Soudanese campaign to command the British regiments sent to reinforce Kitchener in his advance upon Khartoum, and from that time forward he has been almost continuously in command of troops in the field. Reputations were not easily made in South Africa, but his was of the best, and his record under Buller on the Natal side proved him to be a capable leader on a comparatively small scale. He was always to the fore with his riflemen, and could be trusted to execute his orders punctually, and generally with success. The gallant ascent of Spion Kop by a portion of his brigade and the seizure of the hill might, with a little more tenacity, have prevented the Boers from returning and reoccupying the Kop. By degrees, from Brigadier he was steadily advanced to divisional command, and towards the close of the war was employed independently both against De Wet's invasion of the Orange River Colony and Botha's operations in Natal, where Lyttelton handled a force of 20,000 troops with commendable skill.

(Concluded on page 6.)

PORT ARTHUR INVESTED.

JAPANESE AT DALNY.

GREAT TURNING MOVE.

INVADERS' CLEVER STRATEGY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

A Japanese torpedo boat was destroyed yesterday while removing mines at Kerr Bay, north of Talienwan. Seven of the crew were killed and seven wounded.

The Japanese torpedo boat was lost while the Japanese third Squadron was bombarding the forts at Talienwan. Kerr Bay is a deep bay and the torpedo boats meanwhile were searching for mines and surveying the harbour.

The survey is completed and the Russian posts on shore are dispersed by the warships' guns,

Mr. S. Hayasji the Japanese Consul in Bombay received the following telegram on Saturday morning from the Japanese Government :

Admiral Kataoka's report: Our third fleet arrived at Kerr Bay, near Talien-wan, on the morning of the 12th instant.

The Itsukushima, Nisshin, and Miyako undertook a demonstrative bombardment, while the torpedo boat flotillas engaged in sweeping and and sounding the sea. An officer with four men landed and destroyed the telegraph.

Of the Russian mines discovered, three were successfully destroyed but the fourth exploded prematurely, wrecking torpedo boat No. 48, killing seven men and wounded seven.

There was no other damage on our side.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY

LONDON, MAY 13.

A Russian Ukase issued to-day authorises a five per cent foreign Loan of thirty two millions sterling.

Reuter, (Niuchwang), says that the bandits are depredating the vicinity of Yingkow. Several rich natives have been kidnapped at Niuchwang and ransomed.

LONDON, MAY 14.

A St. Petersburg telegram from Mukden says that the Japanese have re-occupied the station Puliantien on the railway and that communication with Port Arthur is again interrupted.

Reuter wires from Seoul that the Vladivostock Squadron is practically bottled up. The Japanese have established a naval base at Port Lazeroff and keep a squadron of scouts watching Vladivostock harbour.

Reuter (Shanhaikwan) says that a private letter from Niuchwang dated Thursday, states that a Japanese Division is twenty miles to the southward.

A St. Petersburg official despatch says that the Japanese began on the 11th instant to debouch from Feng-wan-cheng on the Liaoyang road.

The Cossacks opposed their advance guard, but their flank was turned and they retired.

Russian despatches show that the investment of Port Arthur has fairly begun.

The Japanese are holding the railway, a considerable length of which has been destroyed. It appears to indicate that the Japanese armies are executing a formidable turning movement, making the Russians uncertain where the blow is going to fall.

The Chicago "Daily" News publishes a telegram from Chifu stating that after the bombardment of Dalny, the Japanese landed troops and a combined attack by sea and land was undertaken.

There are indications that the town is now in the possession of the Japanese.

The Hamburg American line has sold another steamer to Russia.

The Japanese loan in New York has been covered five times.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan, at Bombay has received the following telegram from his Government :—General Karoki's report :—Our detachment occupied Kuan-tien-cheng on the 7th inst. Another infantry detachment pursued the enemy's cavalry retreating from Shuchlicham on the 11th instant and captured two privates and a lieutenant, who is the son of General Honvali.

CHIFU

WHERE WAR NEWS IS MANUFACTURED

As regard the products of Chifu, writes a correspondent to the "Straits Times," one of the most important local industries which has sprung into existence since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, is the production of war news. In this respect manufactured Chifooleries bid soon to outrival the 'bunders" of Shanghai, which has heretofore worthily maintained the reputation of being the home of lies. The flotsam and jetsam which drifts ashore here from the front is mostly worthless and is not nearly sufficient to satisfy the demand. No self-respecting war correspondent could justify his existence on such stale scraps, consequently the man with most vivid imagination gets the most scoops. As it is quite impossible to do full justice to these journalistic flights of fancy, one or two specimens must serve the purpose of illustration. In one instance a gay and festive skipper came ashore and said that there were many dead bodies floating around in the vicinity of Chifu that it was dangerous to drink water and supported his intelligence by steadfastly refusing to consume anything but alcoholic liquors. Impressed by the skipper's pertinacity a spry correspondent lost no time in wiring off the news that numerous dead Japanese troops had been washed ashore at Chifu and Weihai-wei. Another enterprising journalist informed the world that the Japanese Consul here was in in constant communication with the Japanese Fleet by means of an elaborate system of signals. It is true that the Consul has got a flagstaff in his backyard, and at a pinch might possibly be able to signal to a boat in the harbour, but the writer has been careful to observe that only the flag of the Rising Sun has hitherto fluttered on the said flagstaff; as a matter of fact the Consul seems to depend mostly upon Japanese newspaper for his news supply.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Reinforcements Under Orders

LONDON, MAY. 13.

Mr. Brodrick in the House of Commons said that the re-inforcements for Tibet would consist of four companies of British and four companies of Native Infantry and four guns.

The papers generally approve of an advance to Lhassa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, May14.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says :—The "Times" thinks that Mr. Brodrick's statement that the Government will not depart from the policy indicated in the telegram of the 6th November is too positive. The change in Anglo-Tibetan relations since then might have warned Ministers that it is inexpedient to announce their intentions too precisely

SIMLA, MAY 14.

The following units will be mobilished at once and held in readiness for immediate despatch to Sikkim on receipt of orders from Army headquarters .—Two sections No. 7 Mountain Battery, Jutogh ; one section No. 30 Mountain Battery, Abbottabad head-quarters and four companies 1st Battery Royal Fusiliers, Lebong head-quarters and four companies 40th Pathans, Jhansi section No. 22 British and section D. No. 57 native field hospitals, Calcutta.

Four twelve feet Berthon boats with superstructure for use as rafts are being sent up to General MacDonald. They will be managed by the Attock-river boatmen.

THE FUTURE OPERATIONS.

THE reluctance of the Government of India to send reinforcements into Tibet has probably been based on two considerations. The first is that the appearance of more troops on the scene will most likely put an end to the very faint chance of peaceful negotiation that still obtains, as the Dalai Lama will have some justification for saying that the country is being invaded in earnest and that all Tibetans must obey the call to arms. The second and more material consideration, is that the addition of even 1,500 or 2,000 to the force under General Macdonald's orders will involve a great increase in the Transport and Supply service. As regards the first of these reasons, there is now little to be said. The time has come for the admission that negotiations seem more impossible now than at any period since the mission entered the Chumbi Valley. The Amban is still a shadowy passenger and his presence in Lhassa has had no appreciable effect upon the policy of the Lamas. As to the latter,a change for the worse has distinctly taken place during the current month. At Guru and again on the road to Gyantse the Tibetan forces merely attempted to obstruct the advance of the Mission, which was repeatedly warned to return to India. Now the Dalai Lama has evidently issued orders that the offensive is to be undertaken whenever opportunity serves, and the attack upon the camp at Gyantse shows that there is some enterprise among the leaders of the levies that have been assembled in the hope of driving our troops back to the Chumbi Valley if not into Sikkim. The occupation of the Karo-la was also something more than a defensive movement, for from that Pass the posts on the line of communications could have been struck at, probably with some effect. The Karo-la is on the direct road eastward to Lhassa, and is thus at the apex of a triangle of which the base is the road connecting Gyantse with Khang- ma, the distance from the Karo-la to each of these places being about the same, some forty miles. The Tibetans, even with their primitive ideas of strategy, could not fail to see that it would be easier to attack Khang-ma or one of the posts nearer to Guru than to assail the fortified position at Gyantse. They were only tempted to attack the Mission camp by the knowledge that two-thirds of the garrison had marched out along the Lhassa road a few days before. The force which made the abortive attack are said to have come from Shigatse on the north-west, another significant sign that the Lamas have organised more than one moveable column, though they may not perhaps employ that military terms. Taking all these circumstances into consideration it appears beyond dispute that the Dalai Lama is bent upon war and the political character of the Mission must sink into the background.

The second consideration, which affects the question of reinforcement, is one to which full weight must be given. The strength of the force told off to escort the Mission and to break down all resistance to its advance was some 3,000 men, but casualties from sickness and exposure must have lowered these numbers—the actual losses in action are too trifling to be considered. Sanction was accorded last November to a move so far forward as Gyantse and supplies were forwarded from India to enable this objective to be reached and the chain of posts linking it with Sikkim to be held. The transport was increased from time to time as the work of carrying forward food and ammunition proved extremely arduous. When Gyantse was occupied it was understood that General Macdonald would have 1,000 men available for holding that advanced post, and that the remainder would required for the line of communications and for a small reserve in the Chumbi Valley. That is really the position at the present moment; but it is obvious that if military operations similar to that at the Karo-la are to be undertaken there must be more troops sent up beyond Guru. The risk of any detached post being rushed or of a convoy being captured must be reduced to a minimum ; even a slight reverse might have serious consequences and we do not want to hear of any portion of our force being "kila-bund" to use the term so familiar across the North-West Frontier. The Mission escort has became a field force to all intents and purposes, for it has had to begin active operations. The action of the 6th instant was one dictated solely by the military emergencies of the case : it was not undertaken to clear the way of the Mission to Lhassa but to drive an enemy from a position which imperilled the safety of certain post. When the Tibetans had been driven from their sangars the troops under Colonel Brande withdrew : they had accomplished their object for the time being and they were not called upon to hold the Pass. The Tibetans are free to reoccupy it whenever they choose and they will probably do so when they find that the force which turned them out has returned to Gyantse. In trans-froneier warfare it is never sound policy to withdraw immediately from a position that has been captured, especially if the commands a route that will have to be followed in further operations. The Dargaiheights are a standing monument to the truth of this axiom. We have no doubt that when the Mission begins its move along the Lhassa road the Karo-la can be captured again, however strongly it may be held; but meanwhile the fact of its being unoccupied will lessen the effect of the punishment inflicted upon its late defenders. General Macdonald is, it may be admitted, the best judge of the military situation as it now presents itself; but he must have mere men now that offensive operations have become necessary. No good object would be served by waiting until some "impasse" occurs and then hurrying up reinforcements from India. The Tibetans obviously mean fighting, and a formal campaign must be undertaken against them. It is scarcely fair to the troops now engage to send them out in detachments to engage ten times their number, though doubtless they would be the last to complain of the chance afforded them of gaining distinction,—"Pioneer."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Riots at Warsaw.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The "Standard" in a despatch from St. Petersburg says that persistent rumours are current of a serious disturbance at Warsaw in which a high official was killed. The feeling is not decreasing that a successful battle is very necessary if complete order is to be preserved in the interior.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

The Arrangement in Egypt.

RUSSIA'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Russia is the first Power to approve of the Khedivial decree appended to the Anglo-French Agreement.

The French Government has requested M. Delcasse to warmly thank Russia for this fresh and valuable proof of friendship thus given to her ally.

CHINESE FOR THE RAND.

The Convention with China.

The Convention with China regulating the importation of Chinese into the Transvaal has been signed.

THE ABOLITION OF COOPER'S HILL.

Government of India Over-ruled.

The Blue Book on Cooper's Hill shows that the Indian Government strenuously opposed its abolition in an exhaustive despatch dated 22nd October.

Mr. Brodrick replied on the 22nd April that he was unable to concur in its views and considered the change could be carried out without deterioration of class. Recruiting under the new system recommended by the committee will afford ample field for selection.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Leicestershire has beaten Warwickshire by eight wickets.

Notts has beaten Kent by three wickets.

Yorkshire has beaten Cambridge University by an innings and 118 runs.

Oxford University has beaten Somerset by an innings and 45 runs.

LONDON, MAY 14.

The M. C. C. has beaten Sussex by 241 runs.

Surrey has beaten Essex by 125 runs.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY. 14

This evening Messrs Ardeshir's premises were packed with ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business ; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next drawing sterling silver studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the prize tickets free of charge as usual. The next drawing will be on the 13th August and tickets will be closed on the 6th August. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs. 20,000 fell to No, 36 held by Mr. T J Reilly, ruby merchant, Rangoon, Rs. 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach. Rs. 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well-known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General, Bayley D. A. G., Punjab Command, is granted leave from the 6th July to the 10th October next, Colonel Anderson, A. A. G., Punjab Command, will act.

Major Miles rejoins the 57th Rifles on being relieved as special assistant for Chinese affairs in Kashmir.

Major General Duff Adjutant General, Simla, proceeds on four months' leave to England, sailing from Bombay on the 28th instant.

A SAD fatality occurred in No. 5 Mountain Battery at Kyra-Gali, on Sunday evening. Gunner O'Neil being killed by falling over a khud, close to the canteen. The deceased was in the canteen, playing with a pet monkey, when the monkey disappeared through the door, taking refuge in a tree close by at the edge of a precipice. Gunner O'Neill appears to have rushed after it, and on arriving at the edge he was unable to balance himself and he fell over, a distance of about 300 feet, to the Murree road below, where his lifeless body was picked up shortly afterwards.

THE directors of the P. and O. Company announce a new departure in advertising the steam yacht Vectis, of 6,000 tons and 5,000 horse-power, to sail on a pleasure cruise to Norway and the Far North in the first week of July. They state that no expense has been spared in specially adapting the Vectis for this purpose, and that the 150 passengers she can accommodate will find her cabins, saloons, card and recreation, smoking, music, and photographic rooms in all respects equal to what they should be for the work in which the ship will be engaged.

BETTING ON THE DERBY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14

A special cablegram to the Asian gives the following as the latest betting on the Derby:—

4 to 1 against Gouvernant.

9 to 2 John O'Gaunt and Henry the First.

11 to 2 St. Amant.

100 to 6 Ajax.

25 to 1 Dividend.

33 to 1 Andover.

THE LATE MR. H. M. RUSTOMJI.

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

A meeting of members of the Parsee community is to be held at Babajee's Fire Temple for the purpose of giving expression to the deep regret of the community at the loss of its leader, the late Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, and of recording his services in the Anjuman daftars.

THE PARSEE LADY BARRISTER.

A GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.

The post to which Miss Cornelia Sorabjee is appointed is that of counsel to the Court of Wards, Bengal,

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT BENCH.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

SIMLA, MAY 14.

It is officially announced that his Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. F. E. Pargiter, as Judge of the High Court, Calcutta vice Sir Henry Prinsep retired.

HAIL STORMS AT SIMLA.

There have been heavy hail storms at Simla yesterday and to-day which have done much damage to the fruit crop.

JAIN GATHERING AT AJMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, MAY 14.

An influential and crowded meeting was held at Ajmer yesterday. Munshi Harnamdass, extra Assistant Commissioner; presiding, when the report was read and prizes were distributed to the Jain students of the Vidyonate school. Mr. Amarchand P. Parmar delivered an effective and instructive speech on religious education. Lala Matumull also spoke. Rai Bahadur Shobhagmull Dhadha subscribed Rs. 5,000 towards the school endowment fund. The President then delivered an address and a vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE LINGAYAT CONFERENCE.

DHARWAR, MAY 14.

The Lingayat Religious and Social Conference known by the name of the Shreemat Veershaiva Maha Sabha commenced its sittings yesterday in Dharwar in the Darbar hall. There were present nearly 300 delegates from many parts of Southern India including the Mysore State. There were also 800 visitors.

Mr. Chanmallapa Chanbasapa Tengiukai, chairman of the reception committee, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates and Shreemat Appasaheb Sir Desai of the Sirsangi State in the Belgaum district was elected president.

The president amidst frequent applause read an elaborate address in which he made many practical suggestions for reform. The address was highly appreciated.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Pioneer" writes from Isfahan under date 16th April :—At a recent meeting of the Governors of the Provinces, who are at present assembled in Teheran, a proposal was brought forward whereby the collection of inland revenue and payment of pensions should be placed in the hands of the Belgians,

The proposal has given much annoyance to the Governors notwithstanding the fact that it has been known of and discussed openly for a long time. The Governors refuse to entertain, at any rate for the present any arrangement which they say will make them responsible to a European though I think it more than probable that this or at any rate a modified arrangement of it will eventually come to pass. The Central Government in Teheran have been careful to pave the way for their campaign and have done their best to cripple opposition by having brought to Teheran all those who would have power to make trouble in direct opposition to the scheme.

The Governors say. We refuse to be subordinate to a feringhi, and the authorities say. You will not be subordinate, but will collect the dues yourselves handing them to a Belgian official for transmission to Teheran. This is all very well, but it is evidently the Belgian bones which stick in their throats.

The lower classes from a practical point of view favour the scheme. Bread in Isfahan has fallen in price already 25 per cent and a considerable further drop is soon expected. All grain too has considerably cheapened in price and the poorer classes are building up hopes better times.

Popular opinion on the other hand is very bitter against the Belgian administration of Customs and Ports. In many cases the officials are officious and unbending and are consequently eternally at war with the Persians who consider them overbearing and discourteous. Belgians have not yet become accustomed to dealing with Orientals, which may account to some extent for all the present friction.

WASHING for gold in Indian rivers by native is, we believe, says the "Pioneer" fairly common in parts of the country. The industry is gradually spreading for we hear from Assam that the Sonaris on native goldsmiths are applying for licenses to wash for gold in the Subansiri and other rivers. The yield of gold may be small, but apparently the work is capable of yielding profit otherwise the industry would not be spreading to Provinces where it has not hitherto been practised. We have before mentioned that gold dredging in certain Assam rivers is also attracting the attention of the European community of the Province, though we have not yet learnt whether operations have actually started as they have on the Irrawady in Burma.

SEQUEL TO A RAILWAY COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 14.

Justices Pratt and Handley forming a Criminal Appellate Bench at the Calcutta High Court, had before them yesterday the case of Sankar Balkrishna, Assistant Station Master at the Gomoria Station of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and of Palmer, a railway guard, both of whom were convicted of causing a collision which resulted in serious loss of life and were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each. Their lordships after hearing counsel on behalf of Palmer remarked that there was no valid reason for reducing his sentence. In the case of the Assistant Station Master judgment was reserved.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES.

ACTION AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Robert Lyle described as a sailor suing the Secretary of State for India for the recovery of Rs. 20,000 damages for injuries sustained by him owing to a fall into the Outram sluice through the negligence of defendant, his servants and agents in omitting properly to guard, fence and light the same. The sluice is at the end of Eden Gardens. The accident occurred on the 4th December 1902 and plaintiff was in hospital for seven months, was permanently disabled and lamed thereby and has been unable to obtain employment. An allegation in the written statement that at the time of the accident, plaintiff was under the influence of liquor is denied.

PAPER CHASING AT POONA.

POONA MAY, 15.

The officers of the Bombay infantry organised a paper chase yesterday afternoon. Quite a large number of riders turned out. The chase started from the Level crossing on Koregaun road and went across the fields beyond Ghorpori towards Hadapsar negotiating the Bairoba Nullah and the jumps and obstacles at the cavalry race cource, thence across country towards the Sholapur road racing round Gibbet hill leaving a pretty little run into the tent where the officers were at home. The distance was more than four miles. Two riders came down but were not seriously hurt. Major Edwards came in first with Lieutenant Hitchins second and Captain Dorgan third. Then came a group in which Miss Henderson, Colonel Henderson and Mrs. Cleveland were conspicuous and the rest following.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE hired transport Assaye Captain E.R. Dowell, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Southampton which port she left on the 23rd April and called at Queenstown, Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts for different regiments comprising 72 officers 6 ladies, one infant, 1509 non-commissioned officers and men, 32 women, and 39 children. During the voyage she experienced westerly wind and W. S. W. swell. The following are the names of the officers :—

Bt Lt Col LeMarchant, R M Fusiliers
Major Luther R A M C
Capt and Mrs Stutton Cheshire Regt
Capt Hankey 1st K R Rifles
Capt Dyer Cheshire Regt
Lieut Palmer Yarks Regt
Lieut Foster R A M C
Lieut Taylor R G A
Lieut Roberts Cheshire Regt
Lieut Alderson 2nd Lancers
Lieut Wilson 2nd Lancers
Lieut Aysoough 2nd Lancers
Lieut Monteath Middlesex
Lieut Qr.Mr McCullock R W Surrey
Capt Crosse A S Corps
Capt and Mrs Jeffery Essex Regt
Capt Wakas R A M C
Lieut Punnett R F A
Lieut Money R G A
Lieut Walters R G A
Lieut Jacks A S Corps
Lieut Stace R E
Lieut A Court R F A
Lieut Bell R F A
Lieut Tuopy I M S
2nd Lieut Hamilton Norfolk
2nd Lieut Cruickshank K O S B
2nd Lieut Stokes R I Rifles
2nd Lieut Hill Middlesex
2nd Lieut Parkin R G A
2nd Lieut MacCall Border Regt
2nd Lieut Smith Som L I
2 d Lieut Polley W I Regt
2nd Lieut Beok Irish Regt
2nd Lieut Martin Iresh Lancers
2nd Lieut Durban R G A
2nd Lieut Bethell R G A
2 nd Lieut Parkin Leicester Regt
2nd Lieut Gwyer Welsh
2nd Lieut Croft Stafford
2nd Lieut Kruyer W I Regt
Major Oliver Middlesex Regt
Lieut Bracker R G A
2nd Lieut Smith Stafford Regt
2nd Lieut Dundas Middlesex Regt
2nd Lieut Rallcs S W Borderers.
2nd Lieut Clarke Wiltshire
2nd Lieut Sale Worcesters
2nd Lieut Banks Wiltshire
2 nd Lieut Cooper Middlesex Regt
2nd Lieut Byrch Middlesex Regt
2 nd Lieut Mullaly Middlesex Regt
2nd Lieut Birch Wiltshire
2nd Lieut Henderson R Scotts
2nd Lieut Read Gloster's
2nd Lieut Pasket Sussex
2nd Lieut Lockhart Sussex
2nd Lieut Leth oridge Welsh
2nd Lieut Ledgard Yorks
2nd Lieut Ratisome Darset
2nd Lieut Hawkins R Sussex
2nd Lieut Doveton Unattached List
2nd Henderson Unatached List
2nd Lieut Williams Welsh
Sub Lieut Glanville R M
Sub Lieut Casey R I M
Capt Hill R G A
Capt Mackenzie R F A
Major and Mrs McMunn and infant R Sussex
Mrs Ballard
Major Swann 1 Liverpool
Nursing Sister Moore A I N S
Lieut Chesney N Fus
Lieut Pearse R Scots
Lieut Grant R Scots
Lieut Lumsden R H A
Lieut Martham K O S B
Lieut Comyn Suffolk
Lieut Wace Suffolk
Lieut Spitar R M Fus
Lieut Turner W Rds Regt
Capt Hay Connaught Rangers
Capt Emerson Devons
Lieut Whyte Oom Rangers
Lieut Shiringham W.I Rifles
Lieut Shaw W I Rifles
Lieut Coates W I Rifles
Lieut Hill E Lancashire
Capt Forbes 2nd H L I
Lieut Thompson 2nd Essex
2nd Lieut McClentock R E
Revd Keith Steelo Chaplain (Gen E)
Revd Lillee R C Chaplain

Golden Mr J W M
Sergeant Mr W Mrs and child
Toulmin Mr A H and Mrs child
Dawson Col
Alexander Mrs
Macaulay Miss
Gregson Mr F S
Down Miss
Boyd Miss
Angelo Mr M O
Robb Miss A
Gunnery Mr W R P
Dalglish Miss T
Barlow Mr F
Newton Mr P W
Bowles Bg-Genl F A and Mrs
Bull Mr H M and Mrs
Rieu Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dillon Mrs
Ryland Mr E C
Hogg Lt R E J
Curry Dr
Hughes-Gibb Miss
Curry Mrs S H
Graham Mrs
Laker Mr T
Evers Mr T G
Marsham Mr W
Tileman Mrs
Turner Capt F
Minnitt Mr J C
Bussey Mr
Gwyther Mr A T
Davies Mr J C Mrs and infant
Whittaker Mr W
Edwards Mrs
Campbell Miss
Isaacs Mr
Champneller Mr and two children
Nemager Mr
Burrow Mr R P

FROM BRINDISI.

Tooth Lt D K
Pym Mr D
Peroveno Mr A

FROM ADEN.

Sultan Awad bin Omer
Mr Omer bin Awad

In the excitement and turmoil attendant upon the war, the discovery of gold in the Caucasus is almost ignored. A railway is being made there, and while sinking for a good foundation for a bridge over one of the rivers the workmen discovered at depth of 35 feet enormous quantities of goldbearing sand. The "Novos i" asks the question, "who will work this deposit?" The Russian capitalists will not care to do so ; perhaps the foreigner will come forward and take advantage of the discovery. A special commission will doubtless be formed to study the question of the existence of gold in the bed of the river.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 22ND APRIL.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheeler, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 29th April. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Boyd Miss
Angelo Mr M O
Robb Miss A
Gunnery Mr W R P
Dalglish Miss T
Barlow Mr F
Newton Mr P W
Bowles Bg-Genl F A and Mrs
Bull Mr H M and Mrs
Rieu Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Minnitt Mr J C
Bussey Mr
Gwyther Mr A T
Davies Mr J C Mrs and infant
Whittaker Mr W
Edwards Mrs
Campbell Miss
Isaacs Mr
Champneller Mr and two children
Nemager Mr
Burrow Mr R P

FROM BRINDISI.

Peroveno Mr A

FROM ADEN.

Mr Omer bin Awad

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON APRIL 29.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

"IN all my reading of our political history" said the other day a Tory friend of mine, a real old-fashioned Tory not a modern milk and water Conservative "I have never come across a situation comparable to that now existing. Here is a Government which confessedly is too feeble for words, and yet it holds its ground in the most surprising way. The fact that it is not only still in office, but actually seems less shaky than it was at the opening of the Session is due to the defective strategy of the Opposition leaders. Fancy what the position of the Government would be to-day if instead of the Bannermans, the Morleys and the Asquiths it was confronted by some of the great statesmen of the past. By all the rules of political warfare Mr. Balfour and his motley crew would be so riddled with the shot poured into them by their opponents as to have no alternative to surrender." There is undoubtedly great truth in all this and it is a pretty strong proof of the ineffectiveness of the Front Opposition Bench when we find Mr. Chamberlain declaring that in his opinion there cannot probably be a general election before next year. The Opposition papers, who following the example set them by the wire pullers, have been insisting all along that the Government could not short of a miracle, survive much beyond the Easter Recess, attempt to ridicule Mr. Chamberlain's prediction, but they themselves have, I notice, dropped the role of prophets. Assuming the continued existence of the Balfourian Administration to be due to the bad generalship of the Liberal leaders, it may be asked why the Opposition forces are so badly led. In the opinion of some good judges the answer is to be found not in the inefficiency of individual commanders, but on the suicidal jealousy, which since Gladstone's disappearance from the scene has cursed the Liberal party. For a time it looked as if what for a better definition I may call the feud between the Bannermanites and Roseberyites had been completely made up and that the hatchet had been interred for ever. But the old bad spirit has re-asserted itself with the result that the Liberal army is practically paralysed. As an active fighting Liberal put it to me "If—gets up and attacks the Government—will walk out or if—announces his intention to move a vote of censure—will offer a thousand objections. How can a Government be dislodged in these circumstances unless it falls to pieces through internal discontent, and in view of Mr. Chamberlain's attitude this does not seem very likely at present at all events. Some very clever people, who think they know Mr. Chamberlain's mind better than he knows it himself, have been quite certain that he would on his return compel a dissolution. They argued that it would pay him better personally and help Tariff Reform if his friends were sitting on the left instead of the right of the Speaker's chair. Consequently they quite made up their minds to see the country plunged into the excitement of a general election by the first week in May. To-day they are sadder and let us hope wiser men ; whatever else they may be doing on this the last day but one of April the bulk of his Majesty's faithful Commons are not engaged in preparing their election addresses.

THE BUDGET PROPOSALS.

It was mainly on the Budget and the Licensing Bill that the Opposition, as a whole, based their hopes of a speedy change of Government, but although the Ministerial majority fell to 37 in the division on Mr. Lough's amendment, it does not look as if Mr, Austen Chamberlain's financial proposals were likely to compass the fall of the Government and as to the measure dealing with the liquor trade the Opposition so far manifested is not very striking. But still this is a ticklish question and the Government cannot, so far as their Licensing Bill is concerned, be said, to be quite out of the wood. The more advanced section of the Temperance Party as the teetotalers oddly describe themselves are to a man against Mr. Akers Douglas's Bill, but the more moderate men on that side seem inclined to accept the measure in principle and to get it improved in Committee. This is the line the Drink interests have also taken, though there is a suspicion that they are overjoyed at getting such good terms ; though they think it politic to stifle their real feelings so as not to embarrass the Government. One thing against the Government is that the Bill is in the hands of a Minister who is not very adroit. Mr. Akers Douglas may be a good office man and a fine organiser but he does not shine as a debater. Consequently if the Government are in earnest and really wish to get the Bill through this Session, Mr. Balfour must either take the Bill out of Mr. Akers Douglas's hands or associate some skilful debater, himself for choice, with the Home Secretary. As to the tea duty one or two Conservatives voted in the minority on Mr. Lough's amendment. Sir M.M. Bhownaggree again deliberately abstained from voting Sir Henry Seymour King whose interest in the Indian Tea Trade makes his action of special interest in this connection supported the Government both in the division on Mr. Lough's amendment and in the division on the main question. Of course it does not follow that he approves of the additional duty ; he may have thought that he had done all that was necessary by absenting himself, as I believe he did, from the division on Budget night. Apropos the meeting to be presided over by Lord George Hamilton the week after next the "Daily News" facetiously observes :—"British-grown Tea" is to be the subject of a paper by Mr. A. G. Stanton in the Indian section of the Society of Arts on May 12th. There will presumably be something said about the British-grown tax, which stands, as a correspondent remarks, in a time of such peace as is possible with a Tory Government, at 100 per cent., higher than it was for the ten years previous to March, 1900. Well may the British groan !"

THE FATE OF COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

In the "Times" of the 6th instant prominence was given to the following announcement :—"A correspondent writes :—' I learn on good authority that the Secretary of State for India has vetoed the proposal to abolish the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, the proposals having been warmly opposed by the Government of India, and by the Departments of Public Works, Forests and Telegraphs, which are recruited from the College." The above statement was, I believe, telegraphed to the Indian Press and as it was allowed to remain uncontradicted was accepted by the public generally as true. On Wednesday last Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State if he had arrived at any decision on the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire as to the necessity or otherwise of maintaining the College, whether his Council is unanimously in favour of continuing it, or any members dissent ; and whether, if it is decided to maintain the institution, he will issue instructions "for the entire removal of the restrictions which at present limit the admission of the natives of India to the college and their full enjoyment of its privileges." To the astonishment of everyone Mr. Brodick intimated that Cooper's Hill is to follow in the wake of Haileybury and Addiscombe. Here is the full text of his reply to Sir Muncherjee's timely question :—I propose, he said, shortly to lay papers on the table relating to the question of the further maintenance of Cooper's Hill College, including the report of the committee which sat last year. In consequence of the strong recommendations of that committee and the evidence brought before them, that efficient candidates for the Public Works Department in India can be provided by other engineering colleges at a less cost to the candidates and to the Indian Government, it has been decided to close the College. No decision, however, has yet been arrived at as to the date of closing, and all possible consideration will be shown to those concerned." Athough, as I have said, Mr. Brodrick's intimation that the days of the well known institution crowning the eminence immortalized in

Pope's poem on Windsor Forest came as a surprise, it has so far been received without protest, and I think it may be taken for granted that we have seen the last of special educational establishments maintained at the expense of India for the training of British youths for the Indian service. Whether that will, in the long run, prove of advantage to India is a question about which there will be differences of opinion, but if the efficiency of the Covenanted Civil Service has not been lowered by the abolition of Haileybury as a Governmental training ground for future Indian administrators it seems difficult to understand how the Public Works and Forest Departments will suffer by the closing of Cooper's Hill College. Founded thirty years ago it owed its origin to the fertile brain of that very able man the late Sir George Chesney who was its first and most distinguished Principal. But without any disrespect to Cooper's Hill, I think, it may safely be predicted that Sir George Chesney will be remembered not so much as the founder of a college as the author of the famous skit "The Battle of Dorking" published in the same year in which the college at Staines was established. Pope's lines to which I have alluded above are as follows :—

Bear me, oh, bear me to sequestered scenes,
The bowery mazes and surrounding greens;
To Thames's banks which fragrant breezes fill,
Or where ye Muses sport on Cooper's Hill.
On Cooper's Hill eternal wreaths shall grow,
While lasts the Mountain or while Thames shall flow."

Chesney himself chose the site for the College. Was he inspired by Pope and did he desire for the College on Cooper's Hill a life almost as long as its "eternal wreaths"? Vain hope! He has however, been spared the mortification of living to see the institution which he brought into existence and over whose early years he exercised a guiding hand come to what must I suppose in any case be called a premature end.

MR. GALLOWAY WEIR M. P.

That unconsciously funny Caledonian, Mr. Galloway Weir, has proposed a curious extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The House of Commons yesterday spent a good portion of its precious (?) time in discussing the grievances of its members with reference to defective ventilation, inadequate smoking room accommodation, &c. the proceedings reading for all the world like the annual meeting of a not too well managed club. Let nobody say after what occurred yesterday that the House of Commons is the best club in London. But to return to our friend, Mr. Galloway Weir. Agreeing with some previous speakers Mr. Weir said that one of the chief reasons "why the ventilation of the Chamber was so bad was that the air came through the matting on the floor on which members walked with their dirty boots. The atmosphere was consequently impregnated with the refuse of the streets. The proper remedy for this, he suggested, was that before entering the Chamber members should in the lobby exchange their boots for slippers, and it would be a great advantage if hon. members had some little Japanese girls to remove their boots and fit them with slippers. This was the custom in Japan, and the girls, who might wear their native costume, would not require a very high fee." Bang goes saxpence! I can well understand Sir A. Acland-Hood, who has so much difficulty in getting his fellows to attend the House of Commons when they are wanted, supporting the introduction of so attractive a feature; but what would Mesdames the wives of our legislators say? One can imagine the outraged feelings of the hard visaged scraggy sour-looking spectacled wife of some teetotal and Dissenting member who may in the case of the fair sex not be quite so good as he looks—and not unfrequently men of this type are dreadful hypocrites—on reading Mr. Weir's speech. "Et tu Brute" would be her first remark and certainly although or rather because Mr. Weir has visited Japan it might have been expected that his surprising suggestion would have emanated from one of the gay sparks below the Ministerial gangway rather than from so staid a gentleman as the member for Ross and Cromarty. What must they think of it in the Highlands? I should not be surprised to hear that Mr. Weir's conscientious countrymen in the Outer Hebrides had discarded their kilts and sporrans for sackcloth and ashes.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It will interest many readers of the "Bombay Gazette" to learn that in the classical Moderations at Oxford, Mr. F. J. G. Geary of Balliol occupies a place in Class I.

The rumour circulating a week ago to the effect that Mr. Labouchere was seriously ill happily proves to be unfounded. The Senior Member for Northampton who is certainly not one of those who never will be missed has returned from his Italian home and the other night made a speech on the Tea Duty quite in his old vein.

The War Secretary is to be asked next week whether in appointing Scotch army Presbyterian chaplains he will endeavour to give Scottish Free Churches their fair share of such appointments. To Sassenachs it will come as a surprise that the Scottish Free Churches do not already get their fair share of these nominations. Stands Scotland where it did and is its motto still "Nemo me impune lacessit?"

With reference to Sir John Leng's anxiety regarding the objections alleged to have been raised by the Rao of Cutch to the proposed Bombay-Sind Railway being carried through his State, Mr. Brodrick says he has received no information on the subject from the Government of India and he has no reason to doubt that this railway, of which the utility is acknowledged, will eventually be completed when funds are available.

Two useful questions have been asked by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree with reference to the arbitrary action of the town Council of East London requiring British traders to vacate the town in 14 days. It appears that a despatch from the Governor is on its way home and when it arrives, I hope Sir Muncherjee will insist upon its being made public.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—April 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt R E A Hamilton B
Mr H V Lovett B Cov
Mr M W Fox Strangways B Cov
Mr J C Arbuthnott C I E B Cov
Mr A H Grant B Cov
Mr F A Slacke B Cov
Mr W A L Le Rossignol B Cov
Mr J G Sabourgi B
Mr H B Holmes B
Mr E H Hankin B
Mr C F White B
Mr F W Townsend B
Mr E S Lloyd M Cov
Mr M H W Hayward Bo Cov
Mr J W Fellowes Bo
Major-Gen Sir W H Meiklejohn K C B C M G A.
Col H M Rose D S O Colonel on Staff Rawul Pindi
Lieut Col H L Hutchins S T C
Lieut Col W V Pakenham 79 I
Lieut Col C E Johnson I A
Lieut Col F G Delamain I A
Lieut Col E W Cunliffe 59 I
Major R E Vaughan S T C
Major A J H Vanrenen 8 L
Major F G Maidment I M S
Major E M Jackson 88 I
Major J N Jephson 5 L I
Major T H Henderson M I Accts D
Major C E Grimston 6 P W Cov
Major H A Browning I A
Major R E Alexander 7 Lrs
Major N A H Budd 116 I
Major J C W Erck 63 L I
Major J G Gordon I M S
Major R G MacWatt I M S
Major F H Oldfield R E
Capt W K Russell R E
Capt H G Le Mesurier R E
Capt R M Lowis I A
Capt W A Hill 31 R
Capt G Chalmers I M S
Capt J R Carden 15 S
Capt J T G Adamson 19 I
Capt W E McKechnie I M S
Lieut J P Stockley Malwa Bhil Corps.
Lieut A S B Roberts I A
Lieut A D Day 91 P
Commander F H Elderton R I M
Lieut H M K Mollie R I M
Lieut A S Balfour R I M
Lieut E P Campbell R I M
Chief Engineer W Torrie R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H Smith I M S 8 3 weeks' M C
Mr E D Duckworth B Cov 3 mo M C
Mr A E English B Cov furl to June 25 1904
Lord Terence Browne B 4 mo M C
Mr H T Gwyther B furl to May 7 1904
Mr H Thompson B 2 mo furl
Mr L J Clarke B 4 mo extraordinary leave.
Mr H G Fox B 3 mo M C
Mr E P Stebbing B I mo furl
Mr P R Allen M 3 mo furl
Major F Tweddell 28 P till Jan 28 1905
Major G S Thomson I M S 3 mo
Capt M Williamson I A 4 mo M C
Lieut G D Ogilvie 46 P 2 mo
Lieut G Airy 33 S 6 mo M C
Engineer J F Ellis R I M 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt L A Forbes B
Capt J N Macleod I M S B
Mr A E English B Cov
Mr J G Jennings B
Mr M A W G McDougall B
Mr F W R Robertson M Cov
Mr C G Spencer M
Capt R T Cuming 12 Prs
Lieut W S Clarke Burton 29 L
Lieut E W Dawson R I M

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

In the second round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday evening, a match was played between the Cathedral High School Old Boys and the Grant Medical College. The match was the most important yet witnessed in the competition. The Old Boys were the holders of the Cup and the Medicals were known to be one of the toughest nuts they would have to crack in order to retain the cup. The match was witnessed by a large crowd, and excitement was supreme. A good deal of feeling was displayed by those who lined the ropes, and unfortunately at times this seemed to have its effect upon the play, for the game was not by any means free from foul play. The game started promptly, and the Medicals quickly got to work. Taking the Old Boys by surprise their forward line got down and a rapid centre gave Fido an opportunity and he placed the ball in the net amidst loud cheers. This surprising opening did not foreshadow further sensations however. Both teams quickly settled down, and the Old Boys nettled by their misfortune adopted offensive actics. Good play by George and Samways saw ball well up, and clearing the ball out of a melee the latter player had a chance but the shot, which he put in, struck the outside of the net. Two other capital opportunities were also missed by the Old Boys before half time, but they could not get through and half time arrived without any alteration in the score.

The second half produced an even and exciting struggle. The Old Boys took up the running but they were driven back, and end to end play in which Roberts was exceedingly conspicuous for clean driving and tricky work with the ball, was the order of the day. Fido had an opportunity as the result of a rapid sprint, but missed his hit at the crucial moment, and at the other end Green, George, and Spilling kept the defending contingent of the Medicals very busy. One or two very exciting melees occurred in front of the Medicals' goal and several times a goal seemed imminent, but the defence always proved equal to the occasion. Excitement was extreme during the last few moments, but, although the Old Boys were attacking hotly when time arrived, they were unable to pierce the Medicals' defence, and a splendid game ended :—

Grant Medical College ..... 1 goal.
Cathedral H. S. Old Boys ..... Nil.

EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT vs. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

After scoring an easy victory against the Pioneer Hockey Club in the first round on the Marine Lines Maidan, the Middlesex Regiment opposed the East Lancaster Regiment on Saturday afternoon on the Cooperage. The play on the whole was one-sided and the Middlesex Regiment came off victorious. To all appearance the entire interest of the Bombay public seemed to have been concentrated in the match on the Marine Lines Maidan as was evidenced by the empty tents and the dearth of spectators round the arena at the Cooperage. At the initial stages of the game an even tendency was witnessed, the ball being driven from one end of the field to the other. But the Middlesex team at length settled down and carried a well timed attack on the Lancaster goal. The Lancaster custodian however was quite equal to the occasion, and the ball was driven to the opposite end. The Middlesex again got up and once more a sharp attack was witnessed in the neighbourhood of the Lancaster goal. At last as a result of a persistent bombardment the Middlesex obtained a nice chance and a drive sent the ball through the Lancaster goal. The first goal was the result of a little over fifteen minutes' play. After securing their first goal the Middlesex improved considerably and within next ten minutes scored two more goals against their rivals. After this brisk play was witnessed. The Lancasters by a plucky rush carried the ball right down the field, and it found the Middlesex net. Shortly after this half time was whistled and the score stood Middlesex three goals, East Lancaster one goal.

On the resumption, the Middlesex had things much their own way and shortly after the start missed a good chance. The Lancasters were kept busy in their own half of the field. However, they maintained a good defence, and in the concluding stages of the game again a well balanced contest was witnessed. About five minutes before the close the Lancasters scored again. The next moment however, the Middlesex turned the tables against their rivals and added one more goal to their score. When the game ended the scores stood :—

Middlesex Regiment ..... 4 goals.
East Lancaster Regiment ..... 2 goals.

KHANDALLA.

The increasing popularity of Khandalla as a hot weather resort for people whose means permit them to escape for a brief period from the trying and enervating climate of Bombay is, writes a correspondent, very much in evidence this year. The picturesque little Ghaut station is literally packed with visitors from Bombay and the Konkan generally. Although Khandalla cannot aspire to the dignity of a hill station, as some of us know such places, in either point of climate or altitude and has not perhaps the same social status as Matheran, it is nevertheless an ideal place at which to spend a few weeks at this time of the year. It warms up a lot during the day time, particularly between noon and 3 p. m., but, oh! the beautifully cool nights and mornings. They do in real truth give all the compensation that one could wish for after the heat of the day caused by the hot winds. To thoroughly enjoy Khandalla one must be a good pedestrian, although feats out of the common are not called for to enable one to visit all the places of interest round about, the most difficult, the Duke's Nose, Tiger's Leap, and Dhobie's Glen, being fairly easy of access to all who are fond of clambering and are gifted by nature with good legs and lungs. For children it would be hard to find a place to equal Khandalla during the hot weather, and that this is recognised by parents there is abundant evidence in the number of little ones to be met in an ordinary morning or evening walk. The station swarms with children who come up in train loads when the Bombay schools close for the hot weather holidays. Some of the heads of the Bombay scholastic institutions have recognised the advantages of Khandalla, among them the Sisters of the All Saints community and the fathers of St. Mary's School. The latter school has for some years been in the habit of emigrating to Khandalla for the hot weather and as its band plays twice a week on a knoll opposite the school buildings, its presence is much appreciated. The nuns and boarders from the Clare Road Convent, Bombay, and Poona Convent also spend the hot weather in Khandalla. All the bungalows are either tenanted by their owners or have been let for the season, while the hotels are filled to overflowing. People desiring accommodation in the Khandalla or Hamilton hotels would do well to make their arrangements well in advance of the date of their departure from Bombay as the rooms are usually snapped up the moment they are vacated. The Convalescent Home and the Military Sanitarium have each furnished their quota of visitors. The road leading from the station to the Khandalla hotel presents a very animated scene in the evening where may be seen Europeans of all ranks and stations in life including Army Officers, district officials, priests, nuns, sons of neptune, highlanders, artillerymen, infantrymen, and school boys and girls, all out for a constitutional, some riding, some on bicycles and some walking. The ubiquitous Parsi is also well represented in Khandalla and I have noticed a number of Arabs and Moghuls, a few Babus and a Ceylonese or two.

The locusts which were here in large numbers a few weeks ago have taken their departure to fresh pastures green and as far as I have been able to ascertain the damage they have done does not amount to much.

THE TEA DUTY.

The "Times" on April 23 published the following statement, which reads rather like a semi-official communique :—

The 23rd annual report of the Indian Tea Association, presented at the annual meeting held in Calcutta in February last, contained a virtual admission that, having regard to the state of imperial finances, there was no ground for hope that the British import duty would be reduced, when the Budget for 1904-1905 was presented, to the rate at which it stood—4d.—for a few years before the South African war. Both the Calcutta and London committees had said the report, watched the course of events in this connection most attentively, and they did not think that any useful purpose would be served by moving further at present in the direction of pressing for reduction. Indeed, this conclusion was so obvious that no reference was made to the subject by the chairman (Mr. H. C. Begg) or any of the other speakers at the annual meeting. But if the Indian tea-planters thought a reduction of the duty past praying for they were in no way apprehensive of a movement in the opposite direction, and they are certain to agitate against the unwelcome addition of 2d. to the impost. They consider the return to a 6d. duty has tended to check consumption in the United Kingdom and they point to the advance made in importations of lowgrade China and other teas since 1900, in substitution of better qualities of Indian and Ceylon tea, as consequential thereon. Happily however, the industry they conduct is in a much more satisfactory position than was the case when Sir Michael Hicks Beach restored the rate of the tax to 6d. The industry was then passing through a period of depression so severe that the Government of India postponed for a period of two years the application of the provisions of a measure passed some months later to increase the statutory wages of the coolies in Assam. During the interval, as the chairman of the association said at the annual meeting already referred to, the position of the industry considerably improved and the burden of of an increase in the wage did not spell ruin to the majority of the gardens as on the occasion of the passing of the Act it would have done, and scarcely any notice of the change was taken when the period of exemption was up and the increase in wages came into force. He went on to point out, however, that the enhancement of pay had not given the planters the ful labour supply which Sir Henry Cotton, the then Chief Commissioner of Assam, had predicted: the extra expenditure profited neither the industry nor the labourer, but merely swelled the profits of the contractors.

The improved position of the Indian tea industry since the time when its conductors bewailed the reimposition of the 6d. rate of duty as ruinous to them is largely due to the systematic effects made to spread the habit of tea-drinking among the natives of the country and also to extend the area of exportation to external markets. This expansion is assisted by the levy of a statutory cess in the form of a small tax on each chest of tea exported, as is done in Ceylon, the proceeds being handed over to an expert committee and applied to the cost of opening up new markets and extending those already in existence. In his budget statement last month Sir Edward Law gave a very satisfactory report as to the result of these measures. He stated that the shipments for the past season up to the end of February, were estimated at 200,000 000 lb as compared with 174,000 000 lb. and 175,000,000lb, in the two preceding years. The growth of exports to the United Kingdom had not been so considerable as might have been anticipated in normal circumstances, and it was believed by those specially interested in the industry that it had been somewhat checked by the rate of the duty. The Government had recently heard unofficially that it had been decided to admit imports of India tea into New Zealand, free of duty, and they hoped the concession would materially encourage consumption. The exports to America and other foreign countries had increased from 8,750 000 lb. in 1901-1902 to 22,750,000lb. in 1903-1904. The quantities exported to Russia had rapidly increased, but for the moment the trade had received a check through the blocking of the Siberian Railway, and the increase on the already enormous duty levied on tea imported via the Black Sea. The Chairman also stated that the production in India and sale of green teas were rapidly increasing, affording a new branch of development in the general trade. The low prices of late years had not been without wholesome effect, and would bear good fruit in the future in checking undesirable extension of plantations on unsuitable lands. During the past season good prices had been once more secured, the average rate obtained for packages in the Calcutta sales being 5 rs. 10 a. (7s.6d.) as against 5 rs. 3 a. in the preceding year. It could, he thought, be reasonably anticipated that the efforts of the Tea Cess Committee would lead in due course of time to considerable development of sales both in foreign markets and for home consumption in India. It will be seen that the position of the Indian tea industry is more favourable than has been the case for some year past, and this being so, it may be hoped that British planters will view with patriotic patience the unwelcome necessity under which the Chancellor of the exchequer has imposed—temporarily it is believed an addition of one third to the tea duty.

A MAN OF THE MOMENT.

(Concluded from page 4)

Soldiering is clearly the finest school for a soldier whatever his rank and class, and this will be Lyttelton's best answer to those who may be inclined to remined him that he has never been much of student of the scientific side. He shares with his colleague on the Council, General Douglas, the disqualification, if at may be counted as such, of not having grauduated through the Staff College; but we may hope that long acquaintance with the the usages and customs of the service will more than make up for the book-learning and, so to speak cyclopædic knowledge which may be easily exaggerated in estimating a man's intrinsic worth. It is true that a man of action is never the worse for having precedents at his fingures' ends, but if he be of strong understanding, and knows his own mind, he can strike out a line for himself, and rely upon the light of nature to solve any problems if resolutely attacked. With all this, Lyttelton's work will take him into some unfamiliar, and, indeed unexplored regions, where he will have to deal with much that is new and strange. Fortunately, he will be well seconded by expert assistants. First of the subordinate branches, that of "Military Operations" is governed by General Grierson, a scientific officer of sound views and almost unlimited experience. This sub-department is at least not new, although it will be greately enlarged, and it is based upon the long-established and admirably worked Intelligence Office of past years. In regard to the second sub-branch under him the Directorship of Staff Duties, which, it is reported, will be entrusted to Major-General Miles, the late commandant of the Staff College, it will be weighted with the responsibility creating the system of the General Staff, now at length adopted into our Army. There are those who have never admitted the necessity for this particular machinery, but there can be no doubt of the beneficial results to be obtained from a body of highly educated officers to think out problems and control high military thought, without being burdened with the routine duties that have hitherto fallen upon all staff officers. The third sub-branch, under Sir Frederick Stopford, the Director of Military Training, a strong tower of strength, will cover a great deal of ground, extending far beyond that indicated by the title of the office, and will include problems of home defence, with the official surveys and reconnaissances appertaining thereto. It may be taken for granted that each director will give strenuous support to his chief, but it is no less certain that Sir Neville Lyetelton will be called upon to exercise a controlling influence, to solve difficulties, and give judgment on moot points often of great magnitude; his proceedings will be very closely watched, and he must stand or fall with the measure of success attained.

For the rest, he has much in his favour. Although approaching his sixtieth year, he is still alert and active in mind and body. He is deservedly popular, and possesses much charm of manner he is easily accessible and exhibits no stand-off ways of pleasant social converse, a good talker, with artistic taste and a passionate love of music, for which he has such a fine ear that he can whistle second to any tune. He is well connected of ancient lineage belonging to a family long since ennobled, and has always been welcomed and deemed a persona grata in the world at large.

PUBLISHED FOR THE DEAF.

A special description of the causes, prevention, and home treatment of deafness is contained in the REVIEW OF EAR, NOSE and THROAT DISEASES. Anyone whose hearing is failing should send for a free copy of this Medical Journal. The Review is published in England but a copy can be obtained by addressing "Review" care of "Bombay Gazette" Office Bombay.

BRITISH COTTON.

NEW SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The late cotton crisis has once more directed attention to the dependence of this country upon the United States for the greater part of the supply of raw material. The impasse has led to inquiry as to the possibility of the needs of Lancashire being met more largely within the bounds of the British Empire. Professor Wyndham Dunstan, director of the Imperial Institute, in a Blue Book issued on Saturday, admits that much may be done in this direction. In the British territory, within the cotton belt—the region 40 deg. to the north and south of the equator—he holds that there is undoubtedly a considerable area suitable, as regards soil and climate, for cotton cultivation, and large enough to provide for the present requirements of the British cotton industry and to keep pace with its natural increase for many years to come, provided that cotton of a suitable quality can be grown." He believes that the present failure in the supply of American cotton is likely to become more or less permanent, since apart from the influence of "rings," the consumption of the raw material on the other side of the Atlantic is fast increasing. The bulk of Indian coton at present is unsuited to the British market, and in Egypt but little extension of production may be looked for since nearly the whole of the area available for Cotton appears to have been already taken up. India and Egypt, with the exception of an insignificant and somewhat special production in the West Indies and in Lagos, practically account for the whole of the cotton now produced in territory coming within the scope of the report.

Where, then, can the cotton manufacturer look for further supplies, especially such as will be outside the area of the American monopolist? In the various sections of his report Professor Dunstan shows that in a large number of British colonies and dependencies there exist indigeneous cottons, yielding, even in the wild or semi-cultivated state fibres of a fairly good quality which, by careful selection and cultivation, could doubtless be greatly improved, and in this cultivation and improvement of native varieties there probably lies, as a rule, a better chance of success than in the introduction of foreign forms, although in some districts American and Egyptian varieties have been experimentally brown with some success, these experiments, however, in most cases, have, so far, not been conducted on a scale large enough to prove that these varieties can be acclimatised, although sufficient information has been gained in some instances to show that exotic cottons can be successfully cultivated. Among the most promising of these experimental districts are the British Central Africa Protectorates, the Uganda, the West African Colonies and Protectorate, the West Indies, and perhaps Fiji, British North Borneo and Cyprus.

But if successful results are to be achieved, it is held that haphazard methods must be abandoned. Professor Dunstan points out that the lesson to be learnt from the history of cotton cultivation in India should in itself be sufficient to show the importance of making permanent provision for the supply to those engaged in the industry of scientific information and advice based on the results of careful study and research in the numerous problems which cotton cultivation presents.

Professor Dunstan mentions that the British Cotton Growing Association has decided to plant a large area in Southern Nigeria with cotton, an undertaking that has been assisted by the Colonial Office, which has arranged with the Board of Trade for the despatch of a member of the scientific staff of the Imperial Institute with special botanical and agricultural knowledge, for the purpose, in consultation with a local forestry officer, of examining the Sobo plains near the coast and also the districts adjoining the Niger, and of deciding upon the area to be planted, in the first instance experimentally, and on the variety of cotton which is most likely to succeed.

Formal invitations to the first international congress of master cotton-spinners and manufacterer to be held at Zurich, Switzerland, from May 23 to 28 next, were issued on April 25 in the joint names of the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners' Associations, Manchester, and the Schweizerischer Spinner Zwimer and Webarverein, Zurich. It is set forth in the invitation that the desirability of holding a conference has been discussed with spinners' associations, and individual spinners of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States and that the congress will prepare the way for concerted action in future on matters in which the interest of all may be identical. The associations will be represented by one delegate to each million spindles, or part thereof with a maximum of 12 from any one country. The languages of the conference will be English, French, and German. Four subjects are specified for discussion :—(1) Spinner's and manufacturers' organisations; (2) increase of cotton supply (3) futures, markets; (4) cotton corners.

The India Committee of the British Cotton Growing Association in Manchester have received a letter from the India Office enclosing proposals from Messrs. Shaw, Wallace, and Co., of Calcutta and Bombay with reference to the formation of experimental plantations in the Central Provinces. The Government of India state that they are willing to contribute £3,000, towards the pioneering work provided the association is prepared to contribute a similar sum. The committee agreed to the suggestion on condition that the cotton grown experimentally shall belong to the association.

DISORDERLY SOLDIERS.

About 100 men of the 2nd Cheshire Regt.—who were to have sailed for India in the Assaye, but since the collision of that vessel with the new York were quartered in the docks at Southampton—broke out of barracks late on Friday night, April 22. It is stated that the cause of the outbreak was the arrest of several of their comrades by the local police for various minor offences. The dock police were overpowered, the windows of the dock police lodge and the customs house smashed, and the men, climbing the dock gates, entered the town and came in collision with the town police who had been summoned by telephone. A scuffle ensued in which several men were injured, but the soldiers were driven back to barracks. At Southampton Police Court on Saturday two privates of the Cheshire were each fined 10s. and costs for disturbing the peace, and another was similarly dealt with for using obscene language, the magistrate taking a lenient view of the cases as the troopship was leaving during the afternoon. The Assaye arrived at Queenstown on April 25. She embarked the following additional troops :—Three officers and 164 men of the 1st East Lancashire Regt. three officers and 150 men of the 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, three officers and 120 men of the 2nd Royal Irish Rifles, three officers and men 120 of the King's Scottish Borderers, and three officers and 150 men of the 1st Connaught Rangers, and proceeded on her passage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	12	12	30
D Khotwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	9	8	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	3	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	15
Total	32	32	108
Same date last year	49	52	137

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	1
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	9	9	19
Khotwadi, Girgaum Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalakmi	6	7	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	4	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	8
Total	30	32	88
Total plague deaths to date	275,509	227,288	
Same date last year	55	50	122

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

BERLIN, April 24.—The "Cologne Gazette" devotes its attention to that section of the German Press which is reproaching the German Government with "not having frustrated the Anglo-French Agreement." It notes that the very journals which are attacking the Government on this score "contributed most, by their attitude during the Boer war, to lay the foundations upon which the understanding between France and England has been effected." The methods which these Chauvinist organs now suggest for repairing the results of their blunder are described as being no less perilous and baneful than that blunder itself. The Rhenish journal at the same time takes occasion to administer a sharp reprimand to the German comic Press, which has been dealing with the war in a way that excites resentment in Russia. It is true that there has been nothing to equal the ribald license with which these journals flung all manner of filth at England during the South African war. But they are now legitimately invited to put themselves in Russia's position, and to reflect "how insult and abuse would have affected Germans at a time when German troops were under fire." The effect of such campaigns of slander and calumny is often precisely the reverse of what is intended by their authors.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT IN ITALY.

The President of the French Republic arrived in Rome at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He had been joined at Pisa by M. Barrere, the French Ambassador. At Civita Vecchia the President was met by the Italian officers commissioned by the King to attend him during his stay, and the journey thenceforward assumed an official character.

The King who was accompanied by the Count of Turin and the Duke of Genoa, at once stepped forward and welcomed the President most cordially kissing him three times, and shaking hands with great energy.

On the appearance of the distinguished party outside the station, the troops, which were drawn up in a double line in front of the large crowd, came to the "present," while the bands played the "Marseillaise" and the opening bars of the Italian National Anthem. The King, with M. Loubet on his right hand entered a handsome royal carriage drawned by four horses, and the long procession of vehicles containing the French and Italian suites moved across the Piazza dei Cinquecento and the Piazza delle Terme towards Via Nazionale. The crowd, which thronged everywhere, and the people in the windows and balconies cheered and applauded with great heartiness, waving handkerchief, and crying "Evviva Loubet!" The President was evidently pleased with his reception, and repeatedly acknowledged it by raising his hat.

At the Piazza dell'Essedra, which was effectively decorated with large oriflammes in the colours of Italy, France, and the City of Rome, and with colossal Lucca della Robbia vases, the President was awaited by Prince Colonna, the Mayor, surrounded by the members of the Municipality, and attended by the Fedeli and Valletti with the historic devices which Michael Angelo invented and designed.

On the arrival of the royal carriage, the Prince descended from his State coach, and, after bowing low, read to the President the following address of welcome.

I have the honour, M. le President, to bid you welcome and to tender to you the homage of Rome—of this heart of Italy, to-day moved with joy at seeing you by the side of our beloved Sovereign. The two great Latin sisters have already been at last reunited in Paris. To-day, in Rome, with the memories of our common glories in our minds, we salute France in you, and seal for ever the pact of friendship.

M. Loubet, in reply, said :—

I thank you. You may rest assured that France and I share to the full the sentiments you have just uttered on behalf of the City of Rome.

It is worthy of note that none of the Clerical members of the Council were present, and it is understood that this attitude of abstention and protest will be adhered to throughout the visit.

Alighting at the main entrance to the palace M. Loubet and the King ascended the grand staircase, on each step of which stood a gorgeous Cuirassier among the rare plants and flowers with which it was adorned. In the Sala degli Svizzeri the President was received by Queen Elena, who was attended by all her "dames d'honneur" and the Gentlemen of the Suite.

Meanwhile, the crowd outside the palace continued cheering and shouting, and would not be appeased until their Majesties and the President had shown themselves on the great central balcony, over which an Oriental carpet had previously been thrown. Their appearance was hailed with resounding cheers, to which they responded by bowing repeatedly.

The State banquet was the last function of an exciting and fatiguing day. But the attraction for the people was the flaccolata at nine o'clock—a torchlight procession of a most elaborate kind, illustrating the latest achievements of science; including wireless telegraphy and radium.

On Monday M Loubet visited the Pantheon and other places. In the evening there was a State dinner at the Quirinal in President Loubet's honour. King Victor Emmanuel, speaking in Italian, proposed his guest's health in the following terms:—

Monsieur le President,—The heart of all Italy beats with mine in greeting in you our welcome guest the magnanimous French nation. Our Governments have found themselves in ready accord in co-operating in the maintenance of peace that supreme good which all States aim more at consolidating and by signing an Arbitration Treaty and a Labour Treaty they have guaranteed political peace and have strengthened social peace. Italy and France, both sprung from the ancient Latin throne have preserved through the centuries ineffaceable traditions of affinity, and to-day reaffirm their friendship in this eneranal Rome, whence the national genius of the two peoples has drawn so many inspirations. Monsieur le President as I press your hand glorious memories fill my soul with the most treasured emotions. With these thoughts, with these sentiments, I raise my glass to the prosperity of France and of her worthy and noble Head.

At the conclusion of the speech, which was listened to by all present standing, the band play the Marseillaise.

The President replied as follows :—

Sire,—It is difficult for me to express the emotion and the gratitude which I feel at the noble and affectionate, words of your Majesty, and at this magnificent and unforgettable reception, in which all Italy have joined with her august Sovereign in order to do honour to France. Your words, Sire, will to-morrow stir all French hearts to their depths. Certainly, France and Italy have not waited for this day to proclaim the affinities which draw them together, and which for their happiness require that they shall always be friends. But to me, as to your Majesty, it is a great joy to hear their friendship confirmed in this glorious city of Rome where Frenchmen and Italians have worshipped a common mother, the inspiration of their genius and their great deeds. Our Governments have realised the importance of bringing the interests of their countries into accord with the sympathies which drew them towards one another. From their successful collaboration there have resulted more recently the Arbitration Agreement and the Labour Convention, in which I am pleased to see with you a fresh pledge of political peace, and a fruitful instrument of social progress. Sire, it is with my heart full of the great memories we share in common that I couple in the same toast the greatness and prosperity of Italy, and the good wishes I cherish for the happiness of her noble Sovereigns.

At the conclusion of M. Loubet's speech, the band played the Italian National Anthem.

A "gala" performance was given at the Argentine Theatre.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" wrote on April 25:—

The telegrams which are arriving from Rome are candid enough to leave the German public in no doubt as to the unexampled enthusiasm with which M. Loubet has been received in the capital of Italy. The addresses and the gifts sent by provincial cities like Florence, Turin, and Genoa are particularly noted as showing how widespread and profound is the national recognition of the reconciliation of the Italian and French nations as symbolised in the historic meeting of King Victor Emmanuel and President Loubet. It was an old Bismarckian trick to make modern France externally responsible for every fault committed by Napoleon III. it is now recognised that Italy, while she cherishes the memory of Franco-Italian brotherhood in arms, has resolved to forget the grievances which sprang from the political support afforded by the Second Empire to the Papacy. The visit of M. Loubet confirms and symbolises the French recognition of "Roma intangibile capitale d'Italia."

The "Vossiche Zeitung" finds the extreme conclusions drawn by a section of the French Press as to the fate of the Triple Alliance unwarranted, but it adds :—

"The fact that a real "rapprochement" between Italy and France is being effected and that in Genoa the initiative has already been taken for the erection of a monument to celebrate the reconciliation of the two Powers cannot be divested of all political significance. At all events, the visit of M. Loubet and his reception in Rome show that since the time when Italy allied herself with Germany and Austria-Hungary there has in many regards been a considerable change in the situation."

The Vienna correspondent of the same journal observes :—

The "Neue Freie Presse" writes as though its arguments were meant to find favour in the Wilhelmstrasse. Its theme is that Franco-Italian friendship is doubtless excellent, but that as an Anglo-French understanding has also been brought about the value of England's friendship for Italy is seriously diminished. As long as France and England scowled reciprocally, argues the Presse, Italy's friendly glances had a special worth for England, but now that France and England have made up their quarrels England has no longer any use for Italy, and Mediterranean ogling is at an end. The conclusion is clear. Italy must turn from perfidious Albion to the unshakable and benignant Triple Alliance which stands with outstretched arms ready to soothe and cherish the wayward wanderer.

The "Neue Freie Presse" seems not to see that there is a hitch in its argument that if France and England fall, in England and Italy must needs fall out. "Divide et impera" is a time-dishonoured maxim, and there may be in France and Italy, as well as in England, influences working in the direction of a yet closer agreement between the nations to whom political and intellectual progress are not only a name but a reality.

Paris, April 26.—In an interview with the special correspondent of a leading provincial paper, the Depeche de Toulouse, M. Delcasse expressed himself as follows :—

We have been profoundly affected by the reception accorded to the President of the Republic and to myself by our royal hosts as well as by the population. The demonstration outside the Quirinal is perhaps what has touched us most since our arrival. . . . Certainly I had not foreseen six years ago, at the time of my last journey to Rome and a month before I became Minister for Foreign Affairs, that I should have the pleasure of participating in such a reception. . . . To-day we have reason to be proud and happy—proud of the valuable friendship manifested for us by Italy, and happy to see the profound effect produced upon Italian public opinion by the friendly policy of its Government towards France. It is curious how much we feel at home here. One would say that we had always met the same friendly faces. The evil days are forgotten. This afternoon I met the two predecessors of my present colleague ex-Prime Ministers and the Minister of the Interior. All manifested the same keen sympathy for our country.

M. Delcasse, referring to the toasts proposed at the State dinner expressed the hope that by the warmth of their tenor they would give lively satisfaction in France. He contradicted the reports of a possible meeting between the German Emperor and the President. In a word M. Delcasse regards the Italian journey as a great success bound soon

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE BURMA POLICE FORCE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, April 25, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the complaints of the condition of the Burma police force expressed in two memorials to the Viceroy asking for relief; whether he is aware that the most junior assistant superintendent in the force, whose pay is 300 rs. per mensem, is in his 10th year of service, and that there are below him 17 officiating assistants with an average service of about 14 years whose permanent pay is 140 rs., that of 40 district superintendents in the force 23 are lumped together in the lowest grade, of whom six have been in the grade for 13 years, while four or five others have been in it for about 10 years, that only four officers retire on account of age within the next five years, so that by 1909 every assistant superintendent will have had over 20 years' service; and whether, having regard to the special and local character of these grievances arising from this condition of the service, he will consider the advisability of issuing orders for their redress in anticipation of the general orders which may have to be passed on the recommendations of the Police Commission.

Mr. Brodrick: The memorials referred to in the question have not come before me, but I observe that the Viceroy, in his speech on March 30 last at the meeting of the Legislative Council when the Budget was under discussion, stated that he was aware of the condition of affairs in the superior police service in Burma, and would consider the question of taking measures to apply a remedy independently of the general reforms in the police which the Government of India hoped to introduce as the result of the consideration of the report of the Police Commission.

THE REGULATION OF INDIAN LABOUR.

Major Seely asked the Secretary of State for India if he could state what was the amount of civil rights and freedom of restriction insisted upon by the Indian Government in any contract made with its subjects before permitting them to leave India under indenture.

Mr. Brodrick: I am afraid I can only refer the hon. member to the various colonial ordinances dealing with the regulation of Indian labour which have been passed with the knowledge and subject to the criticism of the Indian Government, who are bound, in the words of the Indian Emigration Act of 1893, to satisfy themselves that the Government of the coolie-importing country has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants to that country during their residence therein."

THE THIBETAN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Thibetan expedition had advanced beyond Gyangtse; whether it had been recognised by the Dalai Lama; if not, what were the future movements of the expedition, and what were the casualties already sustained through wounds, sickness and frostbite.

Mr. Brodrick: The mission has not advanced beyond Gyangtse, nor has any communication been received from the Dalai Lama. I stated on Monday last that any announcement as to the intentions of his Majesty's Government in the event of the negotiations breaking down at Gyangtse would not be in the public interest at present. As regards casualties through sickness and frostbite the Government of India report 35 deaths to date among the combatants and 45 among the coolies and followers—that is, during the period of four months covered by the expedition. Cases of frostbite approximately number 61 among the combatants and 68 among the others, and the Government of India hold that, considering the altitude and the exceptional severity of the winter, the mortality and sickness are wonderfully low, thanks to the liberal supply of warm clothing and extra rations. General health has been fair to good, combatants suffering more than followers owing to night duties. The health of the force is now good. The following casualties in action have been already reported:—Wounded: British one officer and one newspaper correspondent; native, 13.

THE BOMBAY-SIND CONNECTION RAILWAY.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can inform the House what objections have been made by the Rao of Cutch to the construction through his State of the proposed Bombay-Sind Connection Railway, and whether those objections are regarded by the Government of India as valid to obstruct the completion of a line which has been pronounced by them advisable on Imperial grounds.

Mr. Brodrick: I have not received any information from the Government of India regarding the objections alleged to have been raised by the Rao of Cutch to the construction through his State of the proposed Bombay-Sind connection, but I have no reason to doubt that this railway, of which the utility is acknowledged, will eventually be completed when funds are available.

INDIA AND THE CHARGE FOR THE BRITISH GARRISON IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Eugene Wason asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table at an early date the opinions and reasons recorded under Section 23 of the Act of 1858 by two members of the Council of India (in June last) as dissents from the proposals then being considered to charge the revenues of India with a considerable portion of the cost of the British garrison in South Africa.

Mr Brodrick: I must refer the hon. member to my reply to a similar question on March 24, which explains the reasons why I do not propose to lay papers on this subject.

THE TILAK CASE.

Tuesday, April 26.—Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether looking to the expenditure of public money upon the criminal prosecution of Mr. Tilak, he will state whether before undertaking this prosecution on the recommendation of Mr. Aston, the district judge the Bombay Government took the advice of their law officers and whether he is aware that Mr. Aston's civil decisions in the case out of which the criminal prosecution arose were upset by the High Court.

Mr. Brodrick: As I stated in my answer to the hon. member on April 14, I have no official information in regard to this case; but if he will refer to the reply which I then gave he will see that, as I have every reason to think, the prosecution was not undertaken by the Bombay Government on the recommendation of Mr. Aston, but was instituted by the direction of the judge himself. This direction as I said, he had power to give under the Act which I cited.

COOPERS HILL COLLEGE.

On Wednesday, April 27, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has arrived at any decision on the report of the Committee appointed to inquire as to the necessity or otherwise of maintaining any longer the Royal Indian Engineering College at Coopers Hill; whether his Council is unanimously in favour of continuing it, or any members dissent; and whether, if it is decided to maintain the institution, will he issue instructions for the entire removal of the restrictions which at present limit the admission of the natives of India to the college and their full enjoyment of its privileges.

Mr. Brodrick: I propose shortly to lay papers on the table relating to the question of the further maintenance of Coopers Hill College, including the report of the committee which sat last year. In consequence of the strong recommendations of that committee and the evidence brought before them that efficient candidates for the Public Works Department in India can be provided by other engineering colleges at a less cost to the candidates and to the Indian Government, it has been decided to close the college. No decision however, has yet been arrived at as to the date of closing and all possible consideration will be shown to those concerned.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS AT MAKALEN.

Mr. MacNeill asked the President of the Board of Trade whether inquiries were being made as to the places of origin, shipment and intended destination of a number of rifles found among bags of rice at Makalen, on the south-east coast of Arabia, recently seized there by the Indian marine steamer Dalhousie.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no information as to the seizure of arms by the Dalhousie, except what seen in the newspapers, but I have asked the Government of India to supply a report.

INDIAN TRADERS AT THE CAPE.

Sir M. Bhownaggree asked the Secretary for the Colonies if he had received any reply to his telegram calling for information as regarded the order of the town Council of East London, requiring British Indian tradespeople and storekeepers to vacate the town in 14 days, and would he state what further steps he had taken to prohibit the enforcement of the order.

Mr. Lyttleton: The Governor has replied that Ministers inform him that special and urgent inquiry has been instituted, the result of which will be at once communicated to him. Ministers explain that the Municipal Council of East London is taking action under a regulation framed under Sub-section 30 of Section 5 of the Cape Act, No. 11 of 1895, and state that they will not support any arbitrary or unreasonable interpretation of the regulation on the part of the municipality, whose powers in this matter are limited by the proviso to Section 5 of the Act.

Mr. T. H. Bayley: In the meantime, are these traders to emigrate?

Mr. Lyttleton: I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

Mr. T. H. Bayley: Has the right hon. gentleman agreed to the order? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Lyttleton: No sanction is required.

INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

On Tuesday April 26, the second reading of this Bill was deferred till Monday, May 2.

INDIAN TRADERS AT THE CAPE.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: If the attention of the Town Council of East London requiring British-Indian traders to vacate the town in 14 days, regarding which he has called for an inquiry and report from the local authorities, will not be enforced until he has considered and given his decision on the report, and to state if definite instructions are sent out to hold the order in abeyance till then; and if he will lay the papers on the subject upon the table of the House.

Mr. Lyttelton: I am not in a position to give instructions in regard to a law in a self-governing colony under which powers have been conferred on a local authority. I am not able to lay papers at present, the governor has sent me a despatch on the subject which is on its way.

ESTATE SCHOOLS IN CEYLON.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether any practical response has been made by estate owners in Ceylon to the information as to the terms on which Government aid can be obtained by planters towards the establishment of estate schools and procedure for obtaining registration of them, as set out in the late Governor Sir West Ridgeway's letter and memorandum to the Planters' Association of Ceylon of Nov. 16 last.

Mr. Lyttelton: I have no information as to this particular point. Before making inquiry I propose to wait the arrival of the report of the Committee on Education, which the governor stated some week ago was being printed and would be sent shortly. In his telegram on the subject dated March 10, the governor added that steps are being taken to submit definite proposals as to estate schools.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India if he will state the number of agricultural banks in India, and the district in which they are respectively situated.

Mr. Brodrick: The honourable member is referred to the answer given by me to his question on the same subject on Feb. 18 last. The Bill to provide for the establishment of agricultural banks has only just become law and some time must necessarily elapse before its provisions will be practically operative and before returns are available of the banks established under it.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN ON THE INDIAN ARMY.

LORD Roberts took the chair on April 27 at a meeting of the members of the Royal United Institution held in the theatre of the institution, Whitehall when Major-Gen. Sir Edwin Collen delivered a lecture upon "The Administration and Organisation of the Army in India." There was a very large attendance.

The lecturer began his address with a description of how the Native Army in India was evolved from the different races with which Europeans came in contact, and gave brief sketch of the operations of the East India Company in the matter of the development of its military power. Passing to later times he dealt with the present composition of the Indian Army, and mentioned that, including the auxiliary forces and Reserves, the Army numbered 333,000 men, of whom 227,000 were natives and 75,000 British. With reference to the machinery of central administration he offered a short history of its development and present constitution, pointing out that the Viceroy-in-Council was supreme with two military authorities under him, the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of Council. Having sketched the leading principles of Army administration in India, he dealt with Army organisation and the various reforms which have taken place up to the time of the establishment of the territorial commands With regard to mobilisation, he said that the territorial divisions of India were the basis of effective mobilisation. They could not set the Army there in motion with the rigid symmetry possible in other countries. There were three phases or periods in the development of the Indian Army. First there was its creation and increase during many wars to be overwhelmed in part by the catastrophe of 1857; the second period was, when it passed to the Crown, the reconstruction and reorganisation involving immense labour. This was at first a period of war followed by a time of consolidation and comparative peace. The third period was the last quarter of a century, during which, besides changes in the organisation and the highest commands, large strides had been made towards efficiency in every branch of the Service, and much use made of the lessons of recent wars. In that period they saw the native troops of Indian garrisoning colonial stations, being sent to Africa and in other ways rendering important service to the Imperial Government. (Cheers). This period, with which the name of Lord Roberts was so closely associated, had been one of continuous labour, but the work could not be stopped. There were always plenty of defects to be remedied in every institution, and, so far as the Indian Army was concerned, they might rest assured that the present Commander-in-Chief would apply his great energies to their removal. The Indian Army was small enough for the work it had to do. The development of the railway system had increased our power, but long lines of railway had now to be maintained in security, and their aim should be to follow up the steps already taken to render the Army capable of larger expansion through the vast resources we possessed. They should strive to increase the Army, and never rest until India had become the base of operations for the East and Far East. They should further strive to unite more closely the armies of the East and West. The Indian Army existed primarily for the defence of India, but it was fully capable of taking its place in the scheme of imperial defence. (Cheers.) In India there was an Army organisation and administration the offspring of years of thought and labour thoroughly suited to the needs of the country. The Army was well officered and served by a body of men capable of hard work. In the Indian Army England possessed a military force which had given signal proof of its devotion in time of peace and of its power to take part in the future in the defence of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

Lord Roberts expressed his indebtedness to the lecturer for his clear and interesting address. The history of the origin and development of the Army in India had always greatly fascinated him. Its earliest days and deeds had been recorded by Orme, who wrote of it more than a century ago. Since then other histories had been written, but none brought them up to date or possessed anything like the detail with which Orme wrote. But they had accounts of the Artillery in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and the records of those magnificent European regiments which made such histories for themselves during the great battles of the 18th and the first half of the 19th centuries. The parts which the Artillery of each Presidency took in those wars were emblazoned on their colours at the present day. He had been looking round the room and could see present only one officer who, like himself, belonged to the Indian Army as it existed before 1857. (A voice: "There are two or three here.") He was glad to hear it; but probably there were not more than three or four of them serving in the Army now who were present with him in India in 1857 when they were astonished to hear that the Indian Army had mutinied. Some 35 years after that event he witnessed the formation and development of that new Army about which Sir Edwin Collen had told them so much. As the lecturer had mentioned, he (Lord Roberts) was a member of the Commission which practically recommended the abolition of the Presidency commands which was carried out in 1895. He had had the great honour of commanding that unique force, the Punjab Frontier Force, of which most of the regiments served during the Indian Mutiny, and many of them under his command in South Africa (Cheers.) He also had had the honour of commanding the Madras Army for four years and the Army in India for seven-and-a-half years. He mentioned these facts in order that they might understand that in venturing to express an opinion upon the Indian Army he could point out that he had had a wide and very close acquaintance with it and had been connected with it for a great number of years. He had no hesitation in endorsing the opinion which Sir Edwin Collen had expressed as to the value of that army. (Hear, hear) A most magnificent martial spirit pervaded all its ranks and classes. The native soldier was most obedient and willing and capable of undergoing great privations when necessity arose. He always believed in his officers, and was most eager to follow them. The British officers well deserved the confidence which the native soldier placed in them. (Cheers.) They took the keenest possible interest in their profession; they were ever to be found in the front in time of danger and they treated the native soldiers with the greatest kindness and consideration. The Native Army was stiffened by some 74,000 or 75,000 Europeans, the very pick of the British Army. He wished the Indian Army were larger both in native and European soldiers, but at any rate he thought they should be proud that there was such an army. He was certainly very proud indeed to have belonged to it. (Cheers).

After a few remarks from Major-Gen. Webber the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the chairman and lecturer.

THE Emperor William has presented to the German Department of the Spirit Exhibition at Vienna a prize in the shape of a picture, under which is written, in his own hand, the following inscription:—"The treasures in the depths of the earth are exhaustible, but the sun causes to mature inexhaustibly in the potato, light, power, and warmth." To anyone acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the agricultural districts of East Prussia and Prussian Poland, where the farm labourers receive spirit as part payment of their wages, the Emperor's allusion to the reproduction of the fiery heat in the shape of potato spirit will be especially appreciated.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON MAKES A SURPRISE SORTIE.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

News has reached Seoul that a Russian fleet of five ships appeared off Wonsan (otherwise Gensan) harbour yesterday morning. The torpedo destroyers entered the harbour and sank a Japanese merchant steamer.

The other Russian vessels remained in the roadstead to render assistance to the destroyers making the sortie if required.

However, no landing was attempted up to noon, which was the latest time of information. The destroyers had then returned to the fleet, which still lay in the roadstead.

A later despatch from Gensan says that late yesterday afternoon the five Russian warships which had been lying off the harbour during the day after the destroyers had sunk the Japanese merchantman, headed towards the shore. The Japanese residents became intensely excited, believing a bombardment of the town to be imminent. They all fled inland for safety.

The Japanese settlement at Gensan consists of 400 houses and 30,000 residents. The native town has a population of 30 000. The Europeans resident in the place number only thirty.

Some weeks ago a number of Japanese and foreign residents in the north-eastern coast towns of Korea removed to Gensan for protection.

This despatch makes no mention of the Russian ships having opened fire upon the town.

SEOUL, Tuesday.

According to the latest reports from Gensan the four Russian cruisers and destroyers have disappeared from there, and the crew of the Goyo Maru is safe.

TOKIO, Tuesday.

The Russians landed a detachment, but re-embarked it and steamed outside. The Japanese and many of the Koreans living in the town fled when the Russians approached.

This Russian squadron has come from Vladivostok which, is now ice-free. At the outbreak of the war, four cruisers and half a dozen torpedo boats were stationed at Vladivostok. The cruisers are of the best type and might do immense mischief before they pay the penalty. One the Gromobol, is fairly fast—from eighteen to twenty knots at sea. She has a coal capacity of 2,000 tons, which will take her 4,000 miles. The other, the Rossia, Admiral Baron Stackelberg's flagship, steams only sixteen knots, and has a coal capacity 2,500 tons—sufficient for 5,000 miles.

CHASING THE VLADIVOSTOK FLEET.

A Kobe telegram to the "Chicago Daily News" says:—"Under full steam a strong squadron of Japanese armoured cruisers has been observed making its way northward in the Japan Sea. It is believed that the vessels are on their way to attempt to cut off the Russian squadron that appeared at Gensan. It is feared, however, that as the Tsar's cruisers are of superior speed to those of the Mikado, they may escape to the shelter of Vladivostok. It is also stated that the Japanese have succeeded in luring the Russians from the protection of the Vladivostok guns, and that there is another Japanese squadron between them and their retreat, but these are mere rumours."

A PARALYSING EFFECT ON THE JAPANESE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.

In St. Petersburg naval circles it is generally agreed that the appearance of the Vladivostok fleet in Korean waters will be extremely disconcerting to the Japanese in their movements. It is not altogether impossible that the Vladivostok vessels will be able to cause much havoc among the enemy's transports unless they are strongly guarded. At any rate the presence of the Russian ships, when forming a moderately strong fleet, must have a paralysing effect upon the Japanese in their work of removing troops from the islands to the mainland.

It was actually stated in St. Petersburg a few hours before the message was received that the Vladivostok war vessels had succeeded in intercepting a number of Japanese transports and had sunk some of them as it had been found impossible to take them into port as prizes.

This announcement of the reappearance of the Vladivostok squadron has given heart and renewed the hopes of the officials and populace of the Russian capital.

It is considered that the unexpected attacks will have the effects of splitting the Japanese war force into two sections and it is recognised that Japan cannot now boast of having complete control of the sea while the Vladivostok fleet is in a position to make such attacks.

The swoop down on Gensan by a cruiser is regarded as a daring stroke, and good policy to let the enemy know that they are likely to sustain land losses from the Russian naval force. Russian naval authorities are thus buoyed up with the hope that the Vladivostok squadron may be able to cause considerable damage unless soon brought to action by a greatly superior Japanese fleet.

SKRYDLOFF LEAVES FOR THE FRONT.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.

Admiral Skrydloff left to-day for Moscow, where he will be present at the departure for St. Petersburg of the survivors of the fight at Chemulpo, who are expected at Moscow on Friday morning. There was a large attendance at the Nicolas railway station to witness Admiral Skrydloff's departure. Among those present were the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, Vice-Admiral Avelane, Acting Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Rojestvensky, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, General Foulon, Prefect of St. Petersburg, and many other official personages and members of society, including a number of ladies who came to wish the Admiral God-speed and present bouquets.

The Archimandrite Cornelius, who had been sent by Antonius the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, gave the Admiral a sacred image of St. Alexander Nebsky, the patron saint of St. Petersburg, and delivered an address, saying that the faithful of the Orthodox Church would pray to God to protect the Admiral against danger and grant him victory.

Madame Schantz sprinkled Admiral Skrydloff with water from the miraculous spring of St. Seraphin of Sarov, who was recently canonised by the Orthodox Church, the canonisation ceremony being attended by the Tsar and Tsaritsa and the Dowager Empress. Madame Schantz presented amulets to Admiral Skrydloff and the two chief officers accompanying him.

Madame Plaoutine handed the Admiral an ikon containing relics which had been handed down in her husband's family from generation to generation, and dated back to the thirteen century.

Rear-Admiral Niloff, commanding an "equipage" of the Imperial Guard, then presented another ikon to the Admiral on behalf of his comrades in arms.

Just before the train started Admiral Skrydloff took leave of the Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, after which Admiral Avelane entered the railway carriage to give Admiral Skrydloff his final instructions.

Then the train steamed out of the station amid continued cheering that seemed to echo the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd that had greeted the departing Admiral on the Znamenskala Square as he drove up to the station.

MEDIATION IN THE WAR.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE KING TO THE TSAR.

The "Express" correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs:—

"The arrival of Sir C. Hardinge, the new British Ambassador, is awaited here with much interest, for it is known in official circles that he is the bearer of an important letter from King Edward to the Tsar. I am in a position to state that this letter is concerned with the question of friendly mediation between Russia and Japan, to ensure which at the earliest favourable moment is King Edward's earnest wish.

"It must not be assumed that the King is himself offering to act as mediator. Such a course would be manifestly impossible. Nor must it be believed that the time has yet arrived for active intervention. But King Edward, by a course of careful inquiry, and by means of conversations with leading diplomats in Copenhagen and London, has ascertained that Russia is willing to discuss the subject of mediation and to listen to definite proposals when the opportune moment arrives.

"This will be when Russia has obtained some important success on land, but not before. When such a time arrives, it is King Edward's intention to offer the services of British diplomacy to obtain a suitable mediator, a monarch who is persona grata with both Powers. His Majesty's action at the present time is designed to learn the exact sentiments of the Tsar and the Russian Government on the subject, and to prepare the way for more definite action when the opportunity arises."

"The vessel flying the British flag, which was stopped with the correspondent of the 'Chicago Daily News' on board, has been set free on the condition that she does not approach our coasts again. At each successive bombardment the Japanese fire is less vigorous, the ships remain out of range of our batteries, with the evident intention of not letting themselves be drawn into a battle. During the attack of the 15th instant, one of the new Japanese ships—either the Nysshin or the Kasuga—sustained severe damage, and one cruiser was sunk. The Japanese are maintaining an obstinate silence concerning their losses. The latest intelligence shows that Japan is straining every nerve to continue the war, and that her pecuniary resources are coming to an end, while Russia has not yet even assumed the offensive."

MEDIATION RUMOURS.

PARIS Saturday.

The "Eclair" and the "Echo de Paris," both publish telegrams from St. Petersburg, according to which the rumour is again current there of an offer of mediation by France and Great Britain after the first serious Russian victory. It is, however, received with incredulity, and even with some irritation in official circles, especially in the army.

"NOT UNTIL JAPAN HAS FELT RUSSIA'S POWER."

The statement that Sir. C. Hardinge, the new British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, is to be the bearer of an important letter from King Edward to the Tsar concerning the question of friendly mediation between Russia and Japan, has created considerable interest in Russian circles in this country.

Before very long, perhaps, said a prominent Russian to a representative, mediation may be opportune, but the time is not ripe yet for such a development. Russia cannot entertain any suggestion of mediation until she has satisfied her honour. Taken unawares and not at all prepared for war, the enemy has gained the opening advantages, but the might of Russia will yet be put forth. I do not know the details of our military plan of campaign, but I am convinced that as soon as we are ready to march, cute and courageous as they are Japan's forces must give way before our hosts. Not until Japan has felt Russia's power and been taught what a great mistake she has made can peace be restored.

"I fully expect, however, that we shall be in a position to consider the question of mediation in the autumn. By that time we shall have driven the Japanese out of Korea and our Emperor and our Government will no doubt be disposed to discuss terms of peace."

YALU SKIRMISHES.

Admiral Alexieff has sent the following telegram to the Tsar:—

A series of reconnaissances carried out on the Yalu has shown that the Japanese are concentrating in considerable force, it is believed about one division, to the north of Wiju. They are also beginning to concentrate troops in Wiju from which place they have removed the Korean population.

Information has reached me that quantities of material, apparently parts of pontoon bridges, are being collected opposite the island of Uabikhe. Our scouts have killed two Japanese scouts, one of whom appeared to be an officer.

On our right flank our scouts have carried out daring reconnaissances, extending over several days on the left bank of the Yalu, as a result of which it has been ascertained that there are only a few troops south of the river Pomakua, but that the Japanese there are occupied in preparing boats.

A Russian detachment consisting of two officers and thirty-two men proceeded thither in three boats. It was however, discovered by the enemy and shots were exchanged as a result of which three of our riflemen were killed, while Staff-Captain Smeizin and eleven riflemen were severely wounded and Second Lieutenant Pushkin and four men slightly wounded. The detachment returned to our bank of the river under cover of two of our guns.

ANOTHER MINE EXPLOSION.

Admiral Alexeieff telegraphs to the Tsar:—

"I respectfully report to your Majesty that during the placing of mines by some steam launches, Lieutenant Peli and twenty men lost their lives through a mine exploding prematurely under the stern of one of the launches."

PARIS, Saturday.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," the explosion which destroyed a steam launch and killed twenty-one men yesterday is believed to have been caused by a Japanese mine.

The correspondent adds in this connection that in naval circles at St. Petersburg there is no longer displayed the same reluctance to admit that the Petropavlovsk was sunk by a Japanese contact mine.

RUMOURED JAPANESE REVERSE.

LIAO-YANG, via St. Petersburg, Wednesday.

On the 23rd Russian outposts, in the neighbourhood of Wi-ju, observed Japanese troops making preparations to cross the Yalu, and on the night of the 25th two steamers and two torpedo boats were noticed at the mouth of the river. They approached to shore at daylight, and the Japanese commenced to build a pontoon on the left tributary, a second pontoon being prepared ten miles up the stream.

At three o'clock the same afternoon the Japanese occupied the island Samolindo, where they took pontoon boats etc.

The night passed quietly, the torpedo boats, maintaining a careful watch in case the troops on shore should be attacked, and illuminated the mouth of the river with their search-lights.

At 3.40 in the morning the Japanese crossed the river near the village of Sindiagow, where, however, the Russian outposts commenced firing on them. The Russian advance guards had been furnished with a small gun, and succeeded in destroying with it the pontoon that had been constructed near Wiju. The wrecked pontoon was carried away by the current of the river, and further landing operations by the enemy ceased, but they continued to cross by the other pontoon southward of Wiju.

A Japanese column, with a battery of artillery, approached Turenchen at mid day, but the Russian skirmishers met them with sharp firing, evidently giving them trouble, as they went back with the battery, which did not attempt to answer the fire.

"TWO DETACHMENTS PROBABLY DESTROYED."

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday.

The "Novosti" to-day publishes the following special telegram from Liao-yang:—

"The Japanese have forced the passage of the Yalu. Two detachments crossed the river between Changjee and Siaon-pusik. Heavy firing was afterwards heard from Dadungo.

"It is probable the Japanese detachments that crossed the Yalu have been destroyed. No pontoons have been built up to the present."

NO JAPANESE CROSS THE YALU.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.

A telegram has just been received from Port Arthur from General Pflug stating that the report published in London that the Japanese have crossed the Yalu is devoid of all foundation.

ATTEMPT ON KUROPATKIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.

Two Japanese disguised as Chinese beggars attempted to assassinate General Kuropatkin during his visit to Niu-chang a few days ago.

They succeeded in approaching the General and speaking to him when one of the two Cossack guards who always accompany the Commander-in Chief noticed one of them put his hand inside his dress whereupon he felled him to the ground.

The men were immediately seized and searched. Knives were found on them and it was established that they were Japanese. They wore false pigtails.

TEN SUBMARINES FOR RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday.

The Russian Government have ordered ten submarines, which will be completed in the course of two or three months. Up to the present time none of these vessels have been sent to Port Arthur or Vladivostok, and the report that one submarine has already been removed is therefore incorrect. The opinion is no longer entertained that the Petropavlovsk disaster was caused by a Japanese submarine.

PARIS, Wednesday.

A rumour is current (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris") that a credit of 105,000,000 roubles has been opened for the purchase of four cruisers and several torpedo boats in France, two cruisers in Argentina, and two transports in Germany, the latter of which have already arrived at Libau.

PORT ARTHUR "IMPREGNABLE."

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday.

The following telegram of yesterday's date has been received here from Port Arthur:—A surprising state of tranquility prevails here.

The troops and sailors, as well as the inhabitants, are exhibiting extraordinary indifference to the state of siege. The sinking of the Petropavlovsk, with Admiral Makaroff and his entire staff did not in any way shake the belief that Port Arthur is impregnable and that the speedy defeat of the Japanese is inevitable. During the past two months Port Arthur has been put in such a state of defence that the Port is now absolutely impregnable. The weak points both on the land and sea sides, have been strengthened.

"The garrison has been considerably increased, and the fort has been provided with all necessaries for over a year to come. The land sides of Port Arthur has been made really to meet all attacks of the enemy. By day there is nothing to indicate that the town is in a state of siege. A band plays on the boulevard, which is thronged with elegantly dressed people, and numbers of children at play. But at night the city is plunged in profound darkness, only the roadstead is lit up by the searchlights. All day long the restaurants and the shops are crowded with customers."

THE SINKING OF A TRANSPORT.

JAPANESE VERSION: HOW THE SOLDIERS DIED.

A Reuter special telegram from Tokio states that seventy-three Japanese were killed or drowned on the "Kinshu Maru," which had parted from her convoy of torpedo-boats in a fog. She fell in with the Russian fleet. A search-party from the "Rossia" boarded the "Kinshu," and discovered two companies of soldiers concealed below. The "Rossia" fired a torpedo, which struck the Japanese vessel amidships. She broke in two, and as she began to sink the soldiers, rushed up on deck and poured volleys from their rifles into the Rossia. As she was disappearing beneath the waves several soldiers were seen to commit suicide. Three boats which got free of the wreckage were the means of saving forty-five soldiers nine passengers, and the crew. Two captains and three lieutenants were among the drowned.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT: 'I AM BRINGING YOU COAL.'

A Reuter special telegram from St. Petersburg gives particulars of the expedition of the Vladivostok cruisers. It states that towards eleven o'clock at night, when the squadron was about twelve miles from Plaksin Bay, the Kinsha Maru was overhauled. Her commander took the Russian squadron for a Japanese squadron and signalled 'I am bringing you coal.' The reply "Stop instantly" was promptly signalled. The crew discovering their mistake, endeavoured to escape in their boats, but the Russian steam cutters captured them all.

It looked as if no one had been left on board, but when the Russians carried the examination farther they found that the cabin was locked and barred. In it were six infantry officers, who surrendered without resistance and were taken on board the Rurik.

In another part of the ship were discovered 130 infantry soldiers who refused to surrender.

The Russian admiral, whose vessel was about eight cables off, sent order to his men to quit the transport.

The Japanese soldiers opened fire and wounded a sailor who was steering.

Soon afterwards the transport was sent to the bottom with a mechanical mine and a few shells.

The Japanese on board did not cease firing, and made no attempt to save themselves, although they had a launch at their disposal. In fact they maintained their fusilade until a waves closed over the ship.

The steamer had on board not only ammunition for big guns but also 2,000 tons of coal for Admiral Kamimura. The prisoners numbered 183 men, including seventeen officers, and some persons whose status has not been determined.

Altogether the prisoners taken by the squadron were 210, and these were safely landed at Vladivostok on the return of the squadron to that place.

Reports are current that at the very time when the Russian cruisers were returning to Vladivostok a Japanese fleet consisting of ten vessels was making for that port, but failed to reach it owing to thick fog. A message by wireless telegraphy was picked up by the Russian ships. It was in code and unintelligible, but was evidently being exchanged between the Japanese ships.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES AGAINST AN INDIAN.

At Southwark, William Lackerstein Joakim 45, a native of India, described as an agent, of Manor Street, Clapham, was charged before Mr. Paul Taylor on a warrant with obtaining on Feb. 23, at Borough High Street, £1. 1s. from John Cox by false and fraudulent pretences. Detective-Inspector Godly, M Division, said that he and Sergeant Neil went to Kinglake Street, Old Kent Road, where they saw the prisoner, who asked to see the warrant, and when it was read to him exclaimed, "Oh, Mr. Cox says I have defrauded him!" The amount of £1. 1s. was mentioned on the warrant, and the elderly lady said, "I thought it was something worse than that." On the way to the station in a cab the prisoner said, "I have two letters in my office. I rely upon them for my defence. They were signed by Mr. Leggatt, and he can't deny it." These letters had since been obtained. The first was as follows:—

Calcutta, India, Sept. 26, 1903. Capt. W. Lackerstein Joakim, Calcutta, India, Dear Sir.—As you are about to proceed to England shortly, with which place and people thereof I believe you are well acquainted, and as I am speedily to be possessed of £3 000 000, to £4,000,000, sterling by the documentary evidence already shown you, it behoves me to live accordingly. I would, therefore, esteem it as a personal favour were you to arrange for me to purchase suitable town, country, sea, and riverside residences, as also arrange for the purchase of furniture and fittings therefore, not for forgetting carriages, horses, motor-cars, motor or electric launches and yacht and such other things as might suggest themselves to you, as well as engage the services of competent employes upon liberal salaries and allowances that you might think necessary for the different departments and toward my personal comfort. You have my full authority to use your discretion and act in regard to all this. Gratify all your deeds as mine.—Yours faithfully, Edwin Leggatt.

The Witness: I told the prisoner that I had received letters from Calcutta in which it is stated that Mr. Leggatt is a very poor man and has no more chance of getting £3,250,000, than the moon. The witness produced the second letter as follows:—

3 Marquis Lane, Calcutta, Jan. 7, 1904. To Capt William Lackerstein Joakim care of Messrs. Thos. Cook and Sons, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C., England. Dear Captain,—I have heard nothing from you as yet regarding London estate matter, although I fully expected to receive a letter by November or December 1903 as promised. I trust matters are progressing in this direction. Let me have all the cheerful news you can possibly give. When writing let me know whether you have received a packet of documents in connection with the London estate as yet or not. I hope you are keeping good health and had a pleasant Christmas at home. I am sending you per book post 18 pictorial Indian post-cards, some of which are views of this city, the remainder characters of native servants holding different occupations in life, for amusing your friends, and I feel sure these will be much appreciated by not only yourself but the nobility with whom you are in touch.

The Witness: I do not know who the nobility are, but he lives in a furnished bedroom at Manor Street, Clapham. Proceeding, the witness said that the prisoner stated that he relied upon those letters for his defence. When charged, he asked, "Who is G. Paul Taylor?" and was told the magistrate. The witness had received a large number of letters in connection with the case, and he sought the assistance of the Press by giving publicity to the case. It appeared that in a daily paper of Jan. 30 there was the following advertisement:—"Required by a gentleman, private secretary, salary £300. per annum, and two clerks at £300. Apply by letter only, the Secretary the British Workmen's Accident and Compensation Association, Limited, 288 Borough High Street S. E." At the time that was inserted the prisoner was not the secretary of the association. The following and two succeeding mornings he received sackfuls of letters in reply, and a postman was specially employed to take them from the post-office. In answer to these letters he sent a circular headed "The General Trade Protection Association, 288 Borough High Street," and beginning "Re our advertisement for secretary. The letter stated that the application would be placed before the gentleman on whose behalf the advertisement was inserted, and asked that a postal order for 2s. 6d. be forwarded by the applicant to "defray incidental expenses attending thereto." The circular concluded with the remark that if appointed the applicant would be required to enter into and agreement promising to pay 10 per cent. for the first year's salary as commission. There was false pretence inasmuch as he was not secretary of the association. The Magistrate: Have you any questions to put to the witness? The Prisoner: I reserve my defence and if your honour will permit me I shall ask you to grant me permission to see my solicitor and friend. The prisoner was remanded in custody. The prisoner was again before the magistrate yesterday, and was further remanded, bail being refused.

THERE was quite a scene at the Court of the Joint-Magistrate of Alipore the other day when Inspector Daly of the Alipore Thana, with ten constables in addition to a large number of Bengal Police constables, appeared escorting one Jowala Prasad Brahmin and twelve others up country ruffians, closely secured with chains and handcuffs, and handed them up before the Court for trial on charges of theft, dacoity and robbery, etc. The case for the prosecution was that during the recent investigation of the big robbery case at Bhowanipore, one of the accused in that case had made a confession to the effect that he had been concerned in company with twenty-five others, in a series of robberies committed in Calcutta, its suburbs and Howrah within the past few months, whereupon the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, deputed Inspector Frizonie and some other Police officers to trace the culprits, and as a result of their inquiry, the present accused were arrested with the stolen property valued at over a lakh of rupees, comprising jewellery, shawls and silk clothing, etc., all of which was found in their possession. The trial is proceeding.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

HOME.

A FIRE broke out late on Monday night in the goods depot of the London and North-Western Railway, Aldgate. The damage is estimated at £150,000.

Ecclesiastical.—The London Diocesan Council last week adopted resolutions regarding the Representative Church Council and the licensing question.—The Bishop of Bristol presided at the annual meeting of the Additional Curates' Society.—Lord Cadogan presided on the 25th at a meeting in support of the Bishop of London's Fund, when Lord Lytton and the Bishop also spoke.—The Bishop of Oxford preached in St. Pauls for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on the 27th,

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 23.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers—Lieutenant W T Willcox, adjutant, to be captain, to complete establishment, Second Lieutenant W V R Price to be lieutenant, vice J J H Anketell-Jones, resigned.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars—Lieutenant C E Soames resigns his commission.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Lieutenant W A H Bass resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Captain (District Officer) J R F Lightowlers to be major (district officer), vice E Turner, promoted lieutenant-colonel on half pay, Lieutenant (District Officer) J Harvey to be captain (district officer), vice J R F Lightowlers.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—H L Reed, V C, a student at the Staff College, E C Massy, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H J Du Cane, appointed to the Staff. Brevet Major G H W Nicholson, to complete establishment, Brevet Major R W Boger, a student at the Staff College, F E L Barker, to complete establishment, P A Skipwith, to complete establishment, C G Stewart, D S O, to complete establishment, F A Tighe, to complete establishment, S L Crockett, to complete establishment, Brevet Major G F Macmunn, D S O, to complete establishment. Capt G A Smyth is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, India) Supernumerary Capt H H Tudor, to be Captain, vice H J Brock, Capt H J Brock to be adjutant, vice Capt H H Tudor, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut J C Bassett is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Aartillery, India, Supernumerary Lieut R S Machray to be lieutenant, vice C A G Money, seconded.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Major G C W Heneage retires on pay.

Irish Guards—Gentleman Cadet C J U Knox from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant vice R C Beek, seconded.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's Royal (Royal West Surrey Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—C H F Nixon, F L Nicholson.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut J T Lodwick is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt. H S Toppin is second for service under the Foreign Office; Supernumerary Capt E E Williams to be captain, to complete establishment, Qrmr, and Hanorary Major J Thomson retires on retired pay,

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—H Norris S M H Bailis: Gentleman Cadet R B Corser, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Second Lieut E C Lentaigne is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Devonshire Regt.—Lieut A D Gunn is seconded for selvice with the Indian Army.

The Yorkshires Regt.—Lieut F G Senior resigns his commission.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Second Lieut T B Vandeleur to be lieutenant vice W H Joiner resigned; Second Lieut J L Berne is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieut A C D Pearson resigns his commission.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermention second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—H Kidd P F Pope R B Spence: Supernumerary Second Lieut F H Edwards to be second lieutenants vice H Kidd.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt. S A Mott to be adjutant vice C J C Barrett who has resigned that appointment.

The East Lancashire Regt.—Second Lieut P St G. Mansergh is second for service with the Indian Army,

The East Surrey Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—A. G. McC. Burn, G. A. E. Panter, G. T. Denny.

The Hampshire Regt.—Second Lieut. H. B. Skinner is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Southstaffordshire Regt.—Capt. the Hon. I. G. R. U. Colborne retires on retired pay Second Lieut C. H. S Canty is seconded for service with Indian Army.

The prince of Wales's Volunters (South Lancashire Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army:—M C Baldwin, C. S. B. Martin.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—The Christian names of Lieut. Arthur Hugh Nicklin are as now arsbribed and not as stated in the "Gazette" of April 25, 1899.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Second Lieut O. St. John is seconded for service with the Indian Army; Supernumerary Second Lieut G. S. T. Pragnell to the second lieutenant, vice O. St. John.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Second Lieut. M. C Raymond is second for service with the Indian Army.

Princess Charlotte of Wales (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Lieut. R. P. Harvey to be captain, vice R. G. MacDonnell, placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

The Queen's Own (Royal West KentRegt.)—Second Lieut. O. Y. Hibbert to be lieutenant, H. D. Buchanan Dunlop, promoted.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Second Lieut J. A. S. Daniell is seconded for service with the Indian Army Supernumerary Second Lieut. G. K Sullivan to be second lieutenant vice J. A. S.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Second Lieut K L Waterlow resigns his commission.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Second Lieut T G P Savage is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.)—Capt J J B Farley to be adjutant, vice Brevet Major M H Knaggs, who has resigned that appointment. The undermentioned second lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army;—E Jotham, R L F Bell-Kingsley.

The Durham Light Inf.—Second Lieut W James is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Second Lieut D Cameron is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Capt the Hon G H Morris is seconded for service on the Staff, Capt. the Hon. J A Crichton resigns his commissions, Supernumerary Second Lieut J S Ward to be second lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The West India Regt—Second Lieut W J H Halston is seconded for the service with the Indian Army.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Major E. Studdert retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

STAFF.

Col J Leach from a coloned on the Staff for Royal Art in India, to be a major-general on the Staff to command the Woolwich District, and temporarily to command the Royal Art, Fourth Army Corps, and is granted the rank of major general in the Army.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Captain J N C Kennedy, R E, to be superintendent of workshops of which appointment is substituted for that of an assistant instructor.

INDIAN ARMY.

General Sir G C Bird, K C I E E, C B is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURISNG SERVICE.

Staff Nurse Miss L E Mackay is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major C P Martel, R A, from secretary, Ordnance Committee, to be principal proof officer.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Gen Sir E Stedman, K C B, K C I E, Indian Army, to be general, Col H Cooper, C M G, aide-de-camp to the King halfpay is placed on retired pay, Col H C Sclater, C B, on vacating the appointment of deputy director-general of Ordnance at Headquarters, is placed on half pas, Col J H Yule, C B, half-pay, is placed on retired pay, Capt J H Armstrong, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg Capt D Todd to be surgeon-major.

Admiralty 25th April.

Royal Marines.

Captain Hugh John Craig Gibsone, Royal Marine Light Infantry, retired, late Major, Royal Garrison Regiment), to be Recruiting Staff Officer at Birmingham, vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Joseph Cheetham, Royal Marine Artillery (retired), period of appointment expired. Dated 1st July, 1903.

Admiralty, 26th April.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Staff Paymaster John Mason Cumberland has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 25th April, 1904.

Admiralty, 27th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order Council in of 28th March, 1903—

Lieutenant Charles William Chipp has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Claude Francis D'Aguilar has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th April 1903.

Gunner Henry Berry has this day been promoted to the rank of chief Gunner in His Majesty Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenat William Williams to be Lieutenant, Dated 25th April, 1904.

Assistant Engineer Thomas Evatt Wheatley to be Engineer. Dated 25th April, 1904.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Rear-Admiral the Honourable Thomas Seymour Brand to be Commander. Dated 26th April, 1904.

Admiralty, 28th April.

In accordance with provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Commander Henry Preedy has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant William Henry du Caurroy Chads has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Sub-Lieutenant John Alfred Vernon Gravener has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th November, 1903.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The 14th and 15th meetings of the Tariff Commission were held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole. The following report has been issued by the secretary:—

Mr. Chamberlain attended the former meeting, and was welcomed by the chairman, Sir Robert Herbert, on behalf of the members of the Commission. Mr. Chamberlain, in thanking the Commissioners for their reception of him, said he had been more than pleased and gratified by the information he had received as to the progress of the work of the Commission. It was more than he could possibly have hoped beforehand that the Commission should have proceeded so far so smoothly and so satisfactorily. He had always, of course, attached the very greatest importance to the work of the Commission, and the interest which had been shown in it by its various members as manifested by the large attendance at all its meetings was proof of the thoroughness with which the work had been taken up by the members of the Commission, while the readiness with which the information was being supplied by manufacturers and others in the various trades pointed also to a widespread public interest.

The Commission has at its last four meetings taken the evidence of six representative iron and steel manufacturers.

Mr. Chamberlain spent several hours on April 25 at the offices of Liberal Unionist Association in Birmingham. He presided first at a meeting of the management committee of the Birmingham, Handsworth, and Aston Liberal Unionist Association, at which arrangements were made for the meeting of the grand committee in the Town Hall on May 12. It was resolved to recommend the appointment of Lord Morpeth, M. P., as one of the vice presidents in the place of the late Mr. Powell Williams. Mr. J. T. Middlemore, M. P., gave notice to move the following resolution at the meeting of the grand committee:—

That the grand committee of the Birmingham, Aston, and Handsworth Liberal Unionist Association, believing that a system of mutual preference between the United Kingdom and the Colonies will be beneficial to British commerce and industry and will tend to consolidate the empire, approves of the project of fiscal reform which has been laid before the country by Mr. Chamberlain." This will be moved at the conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's address, and will be seconded by Lord Morpeth.

Subsequently a meeting of the Imperial Tariff Committee was held, Mr. Chamberlain again presiding. A report was presented of the work done by the committe during the absence from this country of the right hon. gentleman, and arrangements were made for the continuance of the campaign. Mr. Chamberlain also attended a special meeting of the committee of the Midland Liberal Unionist Association, when representatives were present from most of the Liberal Unionist associations in Warwickshire, Staffordshire Worcestershire, and Shropshire. The question under consideration was that of preparation for the general election. The proceedings were unanimous and enthusiastic, and Mr. Chamberlain stated that, in his opinion, a general election could not possibly take place before next year.

LORD HUGH CECIL AND THE RADICALS.

Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., has written as follows to a correspondent, who inquired whether he thought there was any possibility of the Liberal Party and the Free Trade Unionists sinking their differences upon other questions at the next general election, and uniting with the one object of defeating the scheme for tariff reform:—

I do not know that I can discuss the important question you raise with advantage at the present time. As to the Unionist Free Traders, so much depends on how far the fiscal questions will be prominent at the general election, and what may be the particular declarations of each Unionist candidate in respect of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. As regards the duty of Liberal Free Traders it is, of course, not for me to judge. So far I am only struck by the indisposition of Liberals in the constituencies to subordinate any of their opinions for the sake of securing a Free Trade victory. They evidently prefer a small and temporary party triumph to an overwhelming victory for Free Trade. I am not altogether inclined to regret this. Free trade is, I hope, safely founded on the unchangable convictions of the great body of the people, and, as a Conservative, I am not sorry to see that the Liberal Party are too shortsighted to avail themselves of Mr. Chamberlain's mistake with the same farseeing wisdom that was displayed by Conservatives in 1886.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Constitutional Club to be held on May 12, Lord Armstrong and Mr. White Ridley, M. P., will be among the members nominated to fill the vacancies on the committee caused by the retirement from office of the Duke of Marlborough under Rule 25. The committee, in their report for the year ended December 31 last announce that the presidency of the club which become vacant by the death of Lord Salisbury has been accepted by the Prime Minister. The Political Sub-Committee, of which body Mr. White Ridley, M. P, and Mr. Goulding M, P., are chiarman and honorary treasurer respectively, and Lord Abergavenny, Lord Waldegrave Sir Alexander Acland-Hood M.P. Sir William Tomlinson, M. P., Mr. Bull, M. P., and Capt. Wells are members, report that, in view of the great importance of the movement for tariff reform, they have made it an instruction to all the lecturers and speakers sent out on behalf of the club to support the policy expounded by Mr. Balfour in his Sheffield speech of Oct. 1, 1903. In taking this action the sub-committee feel convinced that "they are not only assisting so far as is in their power to do so in the success of a great reform, and the continued prosperity in the State of the Unionist Party," but that they are also expressing the opinion and the desire of the great majority of members of the club. In this belief they have also made a grant of 100 from the funds at their disposal to the Tariff Reform League. Although it has not been thought desirable to maintain the very large increase in the number of meetings arranged in 1902 under the auspices of the club by the working-men members of the Constitutional Open-Air League, 392 were held last year, as against 390 in 1902, and 194 in 1901. The greater proportion of these were meetings for which speakers of the ordinary class are difficult to obtain and at which audiences are appealed to which would not be otherwise reached.

THE LIBERAL UNION CLUB.

A meeting of the Free Trade members of the Liberal Union Club was held on Friday, April 22, to consider the position of the club with regard to fiscal policy. The Hon. A. Elliot, M.P., presided. The chairman stated that several members of the club had sent in their resignations on Free Trade grounds since the last annual general meeting on March 23, and he read a large number of letters that had been received from members, some of whom advocated the immediate resignation of all Free Traders in a body. A general desire was expressed that Free Traders in the club should take joint action in any steps that might be found necessary, and in strengthening the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. Ultimately the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That a committee be found of Free Trade members of the Liberal Union Club to confer with its president (the Duke of Devonshire) as to the best means of safeguarding the principles for the promotion of which the club was founded, and of preventing the cause of the union being endangered through its association with the reactionary policy of Protection." The following were placed on the committee:—The Hon. A. Elliot, M. P, Mr R Cavendish, M. P, the Hon F Lambton, M. P, Lord Lichfield Major Darwin, R. E, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Harold Russell, Col. Duke, Lord Brington, Mr. St. Loe Strachey, and Mr. S. H. Leonard.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

The Oxford University Tariff Reform League which will be addressed by Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P, and by Mr. Balfour Browne, K.C., at a meeting in the Town Hall Oxford, to-morrow (April 30), was started last term, and has now a membership of between 600 and 700 under graduates and graduates. The president of the league is Professor F. York Powell, Regius Professor of Modern History; and its vice-presidents are the Presidents of Magdalen, the Warden of Wadham, Mr. H. W. Mecan Reader in Ancient History, and Mr. H. J. Mackinder Reader in Geography, Mr. L. L. Price of Oriel, is chairman and the Rev. J. Carter, of Exeter, Librarian of the Pusey-House and one of the editors of the 'Economic Review" is treasurer of the executive committee, which is assisted by a general committee, consisting of undergraduate representatives from each of the colleges, Mr. G. T. Hutchinson, scholar of Magdalen, is secretary.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

A NATIONAL DANGER.

On the subject of the country medical practitioner I have received a remarkable and valuable communication from a London physician whose name I withhold for the moment, because I am not certain from the letter whether I am permitted to discover the identity of the gentlemen. It may be stated, however, that he is an old resident surgeon at a famous London hospital, is M. D, B.Sc. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (Lond.). He not merely agrees with what was written, but draws the veil aside to reveal a condition of affairs whose existence is enough to deprive the layman of his sleep o' nights. The ineptitude of a great number of practitioners he asserts to result not only from "stagnation in the mental current of the practitioner, but also largely from deficient inherent vitality, to use the phraseology of death certificates."

A QUESTION OF DEGREE.

This correspondent says very truly that the general public has not yet realised the enormous range in qualifications and professional knowledge permitted in this country. Every man with a brassplate is a Doctor, although only a few of these may actually be dictors in medicine of any University. And even of those legally entitled to the prefix, there is a proportion of M.D.s of Brussels, a degree give to Englishmen after a viva voce examination—through an interpreter! This, needless to say, connot now be registered, but is none the less employed as hall-mark of professional attainments. The M. D, Durham for practitioners of fifteen years' standing is a fair examination, but the graduate is excused all the preliminary and eliminating trials. If one takes the M.D of London one has to pass the Matriculation, the M.B. Intermed. Medicin, the M.B, and B.S. and finally the M.D. At each stage candidates are eliminated, in many cases permanently. An example comes to mind as I write: of fifty or sixty who work d for their prel. sci. with me at the same hospital, only two have their M.D. besides myself. There are another degrees which are legal registerable qualifications, but which would not entitle the holuer to be considered in a senior student or junior house appointment at a good London hospital.

LEGALISED MURDER.

Then comes the great question of examination, diagnosis, and treatment. 'Anyone who has done a resident appointment at a big hospital will tell you of the huge blunders made by town and country practitioners alike—men of poor qualifications and no experience who will go on making the same mistakes and missing the same vital points simply because there is no one to check them. I remember a general practitioner bringing up a man to the hospital surgery where I was a resident and asking if we could spare him a surgical bed, as the patient had stone in the kidney. That patient, whom he had brought fifty miles in a third-class carriage, had got haemorrhagic smallpox! The unfortunate patient died six hours afterwards. The pain in the back of which he had complained was smallpox not an affection of the kidney." That brings to one's mind almost as bad a case. A man was informed that he was dying of consumption. He broke off his engagement to the lady to whom he was betrothed, threw up an important appointment, disposed of all his possessions, and went home to die. A chance consultation with another man showed that his real complaint was a sort of muscular rheumatism. He is alive and well to-day, head of a great enterprise, father of a family, and will be among the readers of this column to-night.

THE BRASS PLATE BADGE.

What is the remedy for this condition of affairs? It ought not to be left to the poor patient himself to find, but apparently it is. My correspondent suggests that the only way round the danger is for one not to be guided by the size of a man's brass plate. "A man may not advertise. There is no argument in favour of profession all advertisement, and many, all-powerful, against it. But the public may always have recourse to the Medical Directory, which gives shortly a man's qualifications, his appointments, and so forth. If the man in the street went to the Directory he would have less cause for complaint Thus there would arise by competition a necessity for more skill and experience among the rank and file of the medical profession, ut there is a dimeulty for the layman.

WANTED A BLACK LIST.

In the first place a medical directory does not come to a layman's hand once in a lifetime, particularly at thepsychological moment when he wants a doctor. And if he did see it, of what service the would it be when, as one's correspondent says, "the public does not see any difference between A. B., late H. P., and C.D., L.S.A. They are both equally doctors." Half the degrees indicated by the initials following a physician's name are Greek to the man in the street unless he has a dictionary of abbreviations on his side. And then, when he has mastered the cryptogram, he cannot differentiate, of his own judgment, a peerless degree from the least worthy. The only consolation he has is that if he be done to death by an unskilled practitioner there is a million to one chance that the letter may, by the inscrutable will of Providence, be found out, and brought to trial for manslaughter. But that will not restore the victim's life, nor give back to a family its breadwinner.

THE KING ACROSS THE WATER.

The King will not be telling his friends as George IV. did, "My heart has always been Irish," though were his Majesty to do so it would be a nicer compliment to Ireland than to hear it said from the despicable last of the Georges. But the King has a claim upon Irish fellowship, apart from his popular personality. Like his younger brother he is Irish as to one of his titles, in addition to his sovereignty of the island. "I intend to create Bertie 'Earl of Dublin' as a compliment to the town and country," wrote Queen Victoria; and she carried out her promise, just as later she made her younger boy Duke of Connaught. A wonderful difference has been wrought in the relations subsisting between the Irish people and the sovereign during the last few years; and could we look ten years ahead we should probably note as big a change to come—and all for the better. The King's kindly intervention on behalf of a political prisoner, the generous legislation which is benefiting the island, and his Majesty's lead in popularising the country do not escape the notice of the Irish.

ISOLATED IRELAND.

Such a lead as his Majesty is giving is needed. Ireland is terra incognita to the vast majority of Englishmen We know next to nothing of its affairs. The daily papers rarely publish anything Irish unless it be a murder or a riot, or a social function at Dublin Castle. One of the things of to-morrow will be a daily article from America, another from Canada, another from Africa; and then we may hope to see Ireland, our little known next-door neighbour, a limb of our own body, similarly honoured. At present Ireland might as well be in the middle of the Antarctic for all the interesting news, save police court stuff, we get from her in our papers.

FEE FI FO FUM.

Soldiers, statesmen, prelates, lawyers—there is a whole calendar of great Irishmen, past and present. We should no longer say as once used to be said, that one can "scent an Irishman." The last man who did make the remark is supposed not to have scented another. According to Creevey, a redoubtable character, "the fighting Fitzgeralds" was insulted by a cad who going near to him in a coffee-house, said: "I smell and Irishman." "You shall never smell another," said Fitzgerald and taking out his knife he cut off the other's nose. They don't tell that sort of story of the Irishman now. Instead we look for the style which Huxley used to delight to recall. Typical was his anecdote of the Irish bricklayer who bet a hodman that he could not carry him to the top of an exceedingly high leadder in his hod. The hodman did it, but Paddy exclaimed: "Indeed I'd great hopes ye'd let me fall about six rounds from the top."

ADVANCING MAN.

"Our ancestor was an animal which breathed water, had a swim bladder, a great swimming tail an imperfect skull, and undoubtedly was hermaphrodite. Here is a pleasing genealogy for mankind!" The man who wrote those words to Sir Charles Lyall was buried two-and-twenty years ago in Westminster Abbey. Who would have dared predict such honour for Charles Darwin when he first gave to the world his theory of evolution? The triumph of his doctrine is one of the most amazing things of our own time. A couple of centuries before such views would have brought him to the stake; they would have done so in our day had some of his critics had their way. It is curious to note that in his admirable volume on Westminster Abbey the late Dean Bradley included no word in reference to the scientist, although for actors and actresses buried there he has a not unkindly word. On the other hand, the late Dean's daughter—perhaps because she belongs to another generation—pays a short but magnificent tribuied to the great biologist's memory in her monograph on the same subject. None of us need despair of reform when we remember that slavery has been abolished, free education granted, taxes on papers remitted the penny post established, steam and electricity introduced, and all the preconceived notions as to the origin and development of mankind revolutionised by one man—all within less than one short century.

THE central hall of the New Gallery in Regent Street contains a striking bronze statue of "India," represented by a Rajput Chieftain which will form part of the monument to the late Marquess of Dufferin at Belfast. It is the work of Mr. F. W Pomeroy.

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Tumour."

REGULARLY at BEDTIME USE CALVERT'S 20 per cent CARBOLIC SOAP

to prevent Mosquito bites. It is an excellent antiseptic soap, refreshing and beneficial to the skin, and a useful remedy for insect bites, itch, and other skin irritations.

Each tablet in metal box.

CALVERT'S 15% CARBOLIC POWDER

offers a safe and simple precaution against the spread of infection and disease.

Cheap to use, as it is so strong.

½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS THE ORIGINAL

Awarded certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time. HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

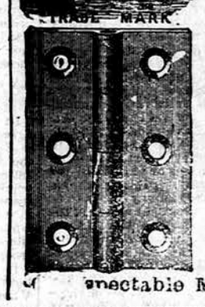
"APENTA" N.G. NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

"Very active, mild, and reliable."

Prof. LANCEREAUX, Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET

Indentors can obtain same through respectable Merchants

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED SACCHARIN

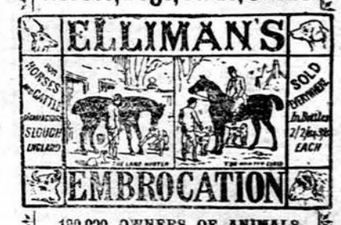
and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle



100,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS Have secured a copy of the Elliman First Aid Book For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, 192 pp., Illustrated.

Per 1/- Copy.

BUT

If the Label affixed for the purpose to the outside of the wrapper of 2/-, 2/6, and 4/6 bottles of ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION be sent to us with an address duly filled in, then a Copy of the Elliman First Aid Book is sent POST FREE. Foreign stamps accepted.

ADDRESS—

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, Eng.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS.

The Elliman R.E.P. Book.

FIRST AID in ACCIDENTS & AILMENTS, HYGIENE OF THE ATHLETE, MASSAGE, &c. 256 pp., Illustrated.

Price 1/- post free throughout the World, stamps or postal order (Foreign Stamps accepted), or upon receipt of booklet covers from 4 bottles of ELLIMAN'S Universal Embrocation, or slight of bills showing purchase of three 1/11 size, or one 2/9 or 4/- bottle.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

For Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before Broken, Corns when Painful, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, &c.

Bottles 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Export, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.

They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.

Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FREEMAN'S HATHI or ELEPHANT TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE CHLORODYNE

THE GREAT CURE FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

Freeman's Chlorodyne,

HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT or HATHI" Trade Mark.

EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY.

NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.

51/1178246. Engraved case, set with diamonds. Hunting, Rs. 150.

45/840636 Blue enamel, set with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 200.

101/1264 Pearl set brooch, Rs. 57. " " watch Rs. 200

46/1307820 Polished gold, set with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 350.

45/1307818 Polished gold, set with rubies and diamonds. Open face, Rs. 325.

47/1307869 Engraved case, open face, Rs. 120. Hunting, Rs. 140.

57/1008413 Enamelled red or blue, with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 165.

100/19356 Enamelled blue, red or green. Open face, Rs. 75 to 170.

57/822213 Enamelled blue, with diamonds. Open face, Rs. 200.

101/460352 Set with pearls and ruby Open face, Rs 250.

A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF LADIES WATCHES ON VIEW AT OUR SHOWROOMS,

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY, Opposite the General Post Office.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

R. DITMAR

LAMP WAREHOUSE,

BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR

KEROSINE OIL,
COCOANUT OIL,
SPIRIT OF WINE,
ELECTRIC POWER
CANDLES.

ALSO KEROSINE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES.

ALSO HIGH CLASS MAJOLICA ART AND COMPOSITION METAL WARE.

BRANCHES: VIENNA, BUDAPEST, PRAGUE, TRIESTE, LEMBERG, KRAKAU BERLIN, MUNICH, PARIS, LYON, ROME, MILANO, AND CALCUTTA.

LAMP FACTORIES:—VIENNA, MILANO.

MAJOLICA WARE FACTORY:—ZNAIM (MORAVIA).

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

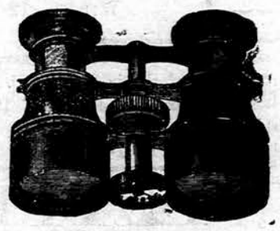
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4¼ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Fish, Flesh & Fowl

Are all improved by the addition of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

It is the Original & Genuine Worcestershire:

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

BISHOP'S BOTTLE.

See that you really get **BISHOP'S.**

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

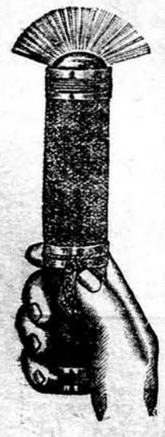
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

ELECTRIC NOVELTIES.

WITH BATTERIES THAT CAN BE REFILLED AT HOME.



Pocket Lamps with refillable Battery and fluid	... Rs.	5 to 10
Flash Lights	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	8 to 15
Night Lights	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	7 to 10
Cycle Lamps	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	15 to 20
Hand Lamps	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	10 to 25
Watch Holders	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	15 to 20
Candle Sticks	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	16 to 20
Light Clocks	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	15 to 30
Bell Sets	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	10 to 15
Walking Canes	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	15 to 20
Scarf Pins	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	10 to 15
Rose Bouquets	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	10 to 15
Short Line Telephones	,, ,, ,, ,, ... ,,	25 to 50
Hanging Lamps in neat Teakwood Box with beautiful coloured shade	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	20 to 25
Table Fans with refillable Battery and fluid with charge to run 250 hours in a neat box	... ,,	100 to 125

ELECTRIC NOVELTY DEPOT.

70, DHURUMTOLLAH STREET,
CALCUTTA.

NO MISTAKE

CAN NOW BE MADE WHEN BUYING.

DUNLOP TYRES,

WIRED OR

BEADED.

the non-slipping pattern, being an infallible protection against inferior imitations.

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES IN STOCK.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.,

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB.
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHILE SOME CLAIM TO, AND SOME CLAIM TO, WE REALLY GIVE BEST VALUE FOR LEAST MONEY.

CHARMING SOFT SATIN RIBBONS.

Plain Silk Ribbon, our old make. This season's indents comes up fresher and with a brighter finish than we have seen before. Especially useful for tie up Fancy Works, &c. In all the best colours.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches.
Price—As. **3-6, 5, 7, 9** per yard.

Double Satin Ribbon. A very reliable satin, both sides alike, and always retains its brightness to the last. We have reduced this in price this season owing to contracts placed by us. Leading shades.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches.
Price—As. **3-6, 6, 8, 12** per yard.

Cold Ribbon Velvet is now in great demand for millinery purposes. We have a well assorted ranges of colours, each colour in 3 widths, Rose, Sky, Turquoise, Helio, White, Cardinal and Grey.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼ inches.
Price—As. **8, 14,** Rs. **1-4** per yard.

Silk Bebe Ribbon. Ladies will find this an especially useful Ribbon for Fancy Work and we offer it at a reduced price, for the Piece of 18 yards. All colours for Fancy Work.

As. **1** per yd. As. **14** per piece, 18 yards.

RIB BONS.

SAN TOY. SHANGHAI SILK SASH RIBBON. A DELIGHTFULLY SOFT SILK FOR SASHES FULL RANGE OF COLOURS.
Width—12 inches, Re. **1** per yard.

DAINTY SILK MILLINERY RIBBONS.

The Charm Soft Satin Ribbon. The smartest of all Ribbons now on the market. Very rich satin face with silk back. Beautifully soft and uncrushable. Colours as usual.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches.
Price—As. **4, 6, 8, 12** per yard.

Corded Silk Ribbon. We have a few odd colors in Rich corded Silk Ribbon, a very fine quality and a good wearing Ribbon. Also White and Cream.

Width—1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches
Price—As. **5, 8, 12, 15** per yard.

Satin Bebe Ribbon, very much used for under wear, &c. A dainty Ribbon and is a popular seller all over the Presidency. We sell hundreds of pieces during the season of this Ribbon. Both sides alike.

As. **1-6** per yard. Rs. **1-6** per piece of 18 yards.

Sarsnet Ribbons. A very fine quality plain Silk lute Ribbon. A very fine yet stout Ribbon for binding purposes.

Width—½ to 1 inch.
Price—As. **2-6** to As. **4** per yard.

Very Wide Soft Silk Ribbon, Just arrived and very suitable for the present Sash Craze. Also makes a charming Millinery Trimming.—Colours: Black, White, Sky Maize, Turquoise, Pink, Cream, Cardinal.
Width—7½ inches, Rs. **1-8.**

A very fine quality soft satin Ribbon. We have only secured a few pieces of this in Black, White and Cream. We tell you this ,so be in time. It is a real good thing.
Width—6¼ inches, Price Rs. **1-8** per yard.

We have a small parcel of smart silk Ribbons especially indented for the sash trade. It is much stronger and yet softer than is usually sent out. All colours. Pink, Black, White, Cream, Gold. Cardinal, Nil, Grey.
Width—5 inches, As. **12** per yard.

A Rich Soft Silk Ribbon for Trimming purposes. Just few pieces have arrived and we are selling it at almost a ridiculous price. Compare it with that sold elsewhere, at Rs. **1-8.** Colours Black, White, Cream, Pink, Sky, Turquoise,
Width—7½ inches. Rs. **1-4** per yard.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., BOMBAY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES
HAVE REACHED THEIR ZENITH.

BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

BEST

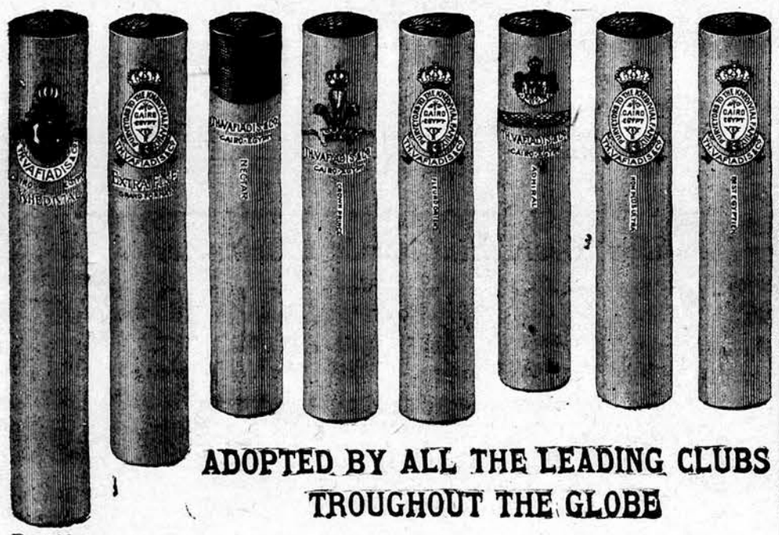
THAT HAVE EVER BEEN IMPORTED
BECAUSE THEY ARE THE

CHEAPEST

AND UNEQUALED IN QUALITY COMPARED, AND LAST BUT NOT THE LEAST,
BECAUSE THEY ARE

ALWAYS FRESH

AND RELIABLE, AND HAVE GAINED THE HIGHEST REPUTATION OF EVERY SMOKER THROUGHOUT INDIA.

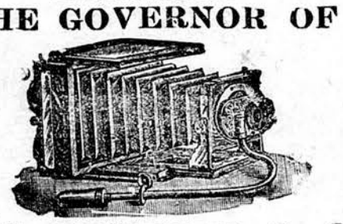


ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100
Rs. 7 Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 Rs. 4-8 Rs. 3-12 Rs. 4 Rs. 3-4 Rs. 2-12

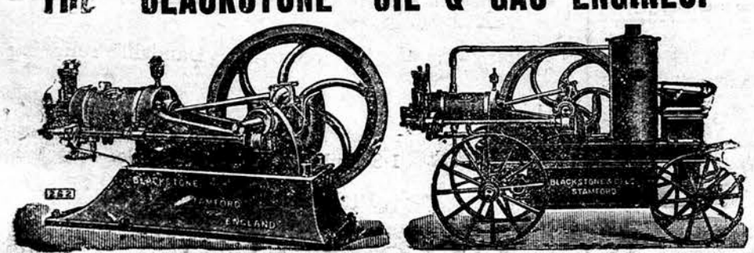
BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.
Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.
Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co,
PHOTO DEALERS.
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.
BLACKSTONE & CO., LTD., STAMFORD ENGLAND.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.

Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

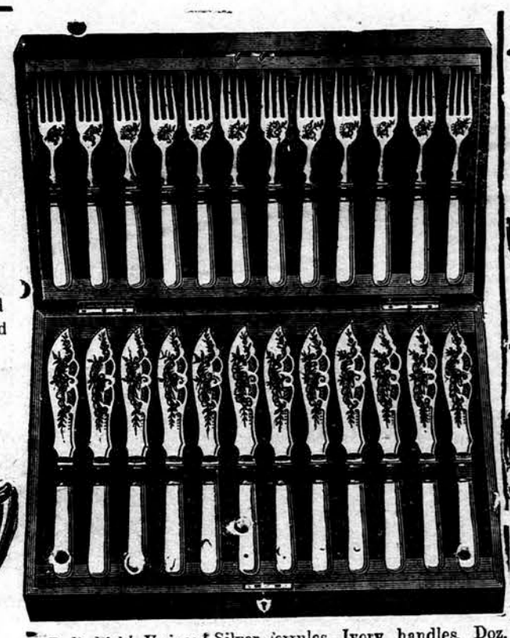
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated,
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot.
Fluted and Hand engrayed. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white ickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/-, from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.